

Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks firm. Bonds narrow. Curb steady. Foreign exchange steady. Cotton quiet. Wheat strong. Corn higher.

VOL. 90, NO. 76.

PASTOR NEWTON
TELLS HIS STORY
AT MURDER TRIAL

Paris (Mo.) Minister, Charged With Killing Woman, Testifies at Pittsfield, (Ill.)

HE TRACES EVENTS LEADING TO TRAGEDY

Preacher Explains Calling for Mailman's Wife; He Identifies Hammer With Which She Was Beaten to Death.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The Rev. Col. Ellsworth Newton of Paris, Mo., on the stand in his own defense today, gave his explanation of the circumstances that led to his arrest and confession that he murdered Mrs. Maybelle Kelly.

The day she planned to desert her husband, he began, she gave him \$25, including a \$10 bill and an envelope containing her ring. The State alleges these were taken from her after she was killed.

Mrs. Kelly owed him the money, Newton said. He quoted her as saying to him: "I'm all set to go. Do as I told you." That meant, he explained, he was to call for her in his automobile late that evening. He put one of his three revolvers in the car. It was loaded. He frequently carried a weapon when driving at night, he explained. He drove out about 11 p.m. to meet Mrs. Kelly.

First he drove to a neighboring town. He stopped near a drug store to buy a bottle of whisky, but changed his mind and went back to Paris.

Drive to Mrs. Kelly's Home. After a stop at his son's filling station, he went home, changed from a light to a dark hat then drove to Mrs. Kelly's home, without turning on his lights, by a circuitous route. Mrs. Kelly was waiting at the garage.

Her luggage, packed with personal belongings, already was in the car, having been placed there surreptitiously a day or two before, at her request. The charred remains of the contents of the grips, burned by members of Newton's family, who found them in his car, "might well be" the property of Mrs. Kelly, Newton told the jury. He inspected the State's exhibits.

It began to rain as she got in his machine. She said she had lost her umbrella. "We'd better get away from here," Newton said he told her, "norither of us will ever need an umbrella."

Identifies Iron Dumbbell.

Newton identified as his an iron dumbbell which State witnesses have said was found wrapped in his clothing at a spot to which he directed them after confessing the killing. He said he had found it, and "just carried it in his car." He said he never before had seen the rope which witnesses testified was found in his machine.

Thus far his testimony was much like his confession. He appeared worn, and at times confused by the questions of his attorney. He spoke daily.

The hammer which the State contends he used to beat Mrs. Kelly to death, was in his car with other tools, he calmly admitted.

"I don't think there's any question but it's mine. I was going to exchange it for a new one."

"Don't Let That Gun Fall Out." Back again in his account to the flight from the Kelly home, Newton continued: "I asked her, 'What are you going to do with that money?' after she mentioned she had some with her. She opened the door of the dash board compartment and sat in a package. I said, 'Don't let that gun fall out.' She said, 'I sat that gun up.'

The discussion turned on where she was going. Newton said she made several suggestions, but she made no decision. She mentioned having left a note for her husband saying she was going to California.

His voice dropped as he neared, in his account, the point of the fatal struggle on the highway.

Morning Testimony. For two hours before the noon recess he told of his career in Northeastern Missouri as a Baptist minister and his association with Mrs. Kelly.

Taking the witness chair quietly after a brief recess at the end of the State's case this morning—quietly until his attorney asked the first question—he showed no sign of nervousness. As he made his deliberate answer to his law,

Continued on Page 8, Column 6.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

FINAL

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

(Closing New York Stock Prices) **

PRICE 3 CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937—18 PAGES

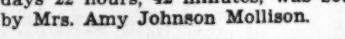
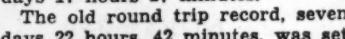
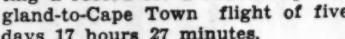
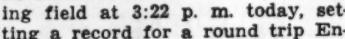
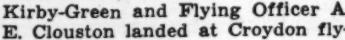
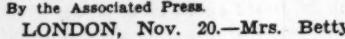
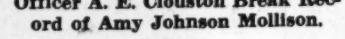
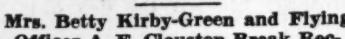
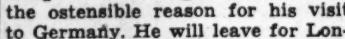
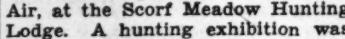
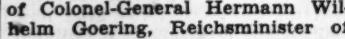
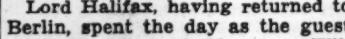
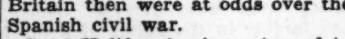
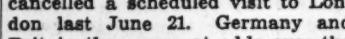
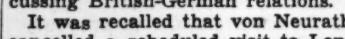
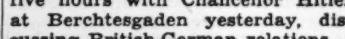
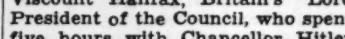
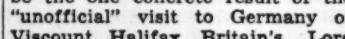
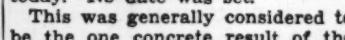
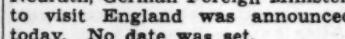
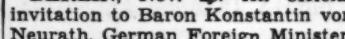
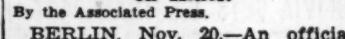
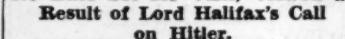
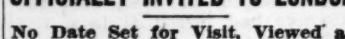
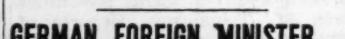
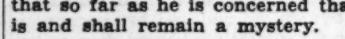
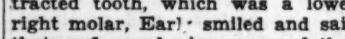
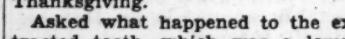
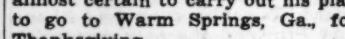
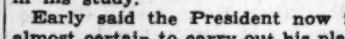
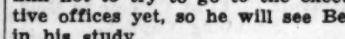
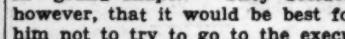
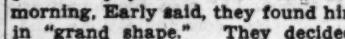
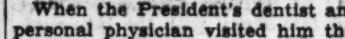
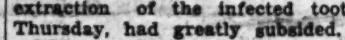
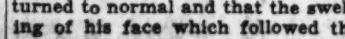
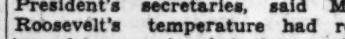
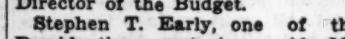
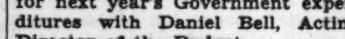
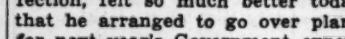
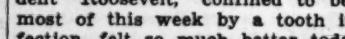
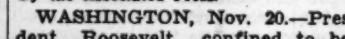
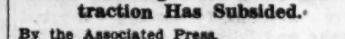
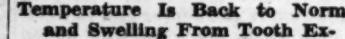
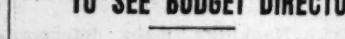
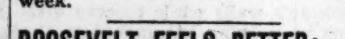
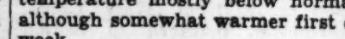
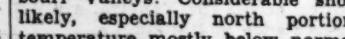
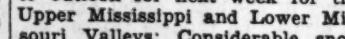
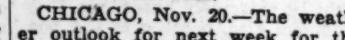
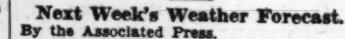
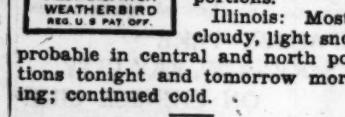
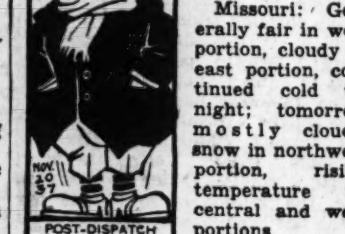


CONTINUED COLD,
CLOUDY TONIGHT
AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

12 a. m. 20 10 a. m. 19
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3 a. m. 18 1 p. m. 21
4 a. m. 18 2 p. m. 22
5 a. m. 18 3 p. m. 22
6 a. m. 18 4 p. m. 22
7 a. m. 18 5 p. m. 22

*Indicates street reading.
Yesterday's high, 27 (12:01 a. m.); low, 20 (9 p. m.).



ZARAGOZA RAIDED
BY 35 LOYALIST
BOMBING PLANES

TVA DIRECTOR'S
STATEMENTS PUT
IN TRIAL RECORD

Pilots Think They Caused Heavy Damage and Casualties in Rebels' Aragon Stronghold.

ARTILLERY FIGHT
ON 200-MILE LINE

Bad Weather Prevents Important Engagements by Opposing Armies in Eastern Spain.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Thirty-five Government bombing planes attacked Zaragoza today in retaliation for recent insurgent air raids on Government cities.

Fliers said they caused heavy damage and casualties in the city, the insurgent stronghold on the Aragon front in Northeastern Spain.

The Air Ministry said nearly 300 persons were killed three weeks ago when nine insurgent planes raided Lerida, a much smaller town than Zaragoza, which has a population of about 250,000.

By the Associated Press.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Evidence bearing directly on the allegations that Tennessee Valley Authority, a Government agency, is engaged in constructing and operating what is primarily a vast electric power system, went into the record yesterday in the trial here, on its merits, of the suit in which 18 utility corporations are challenging the constitutionality of the TVA.

This evidence was admitted over strenuous objections of T V A attorneys, and only after the three-judge Federal court had heard arguments on both sides.

Statements by one of T V A's three directors, Chairman A. E. Morgan, concerning power plans, made before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations in 1933 were read in evidence by Attorney S. D. L. Jackson, for the utilities. The printed report of the sub-committee hearing, as read, showed that on the subject of public funds needed for the Cove Creek (Norris) Dam of T V A, Chairman Morgan was asked:

"Are you going to build the same type of dam and a dam of the same height and length that you would build if you expected to utilize all of the power that could be generated there?"

His answer, the report showed,

was: "Yes sir, almost absolutely the same, so far as I can see now... it will be the same type as though used entirely for power. It will be used partly for flood control."

Extrinsic Evidence Required.

At other points in the hearing, the report showed, Chairman Morgan testified that extensive and costly transmission lines would be required if the T V A was to sell the power that would be produced at its dams.

Another item of documentary evidence produced by the complaining power companies, which seek to enjoin essential activities of the T V A, was a report to Congress in 1930 by the chief of engineers describing a detailed plan for improvement of the Tennessee River and tributaries.

Valencia was hit by a Mediter-

anean hurricane, which caused

considerable property damage. No casualties were reported, but shipping was endangered, buildings were unroofed and trees were blown over.

British Freighter, Attacked by Rebels, Lands in Portugal.

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 20.—With three of the crew killed and the Captain wounded in an encounter with a Spanish insurgent gunboat, the British freighter Capet arrived at Tagus yesterday.

The skipper was Commander J. S. Elias, who visited El Ferrol to get the ship after the insurgents seized the cargo of foodstuffs. The wounded Captain, J. H. Cassion, was removed to a hotel in Lisbon.

In London, Lloyd's reported the freighter was captured by an insur-

gent gunboat Aug. 25 and taken to El Ferrol where the crew was im-

prisoned until Oct. 29. The ves-

sel was released Nov. 12, Lloyd's

said. The British Admiralty said the Capet was taken of Ribade-

sella in the Bay of Biscay.

JUDGE SAYS PRO-NAZI BUND
MEN CAN'T BE U. S. CITIZENS

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green and Flying Officer A. E. Clouston landed at Croydon flying field at 3:22 p. m. today, setting a record for a round trip England-Cape Town flight of five days 17 hours, 22 minutes.

The old round trip record, seven days 22 hours, 42 minutes, was set by Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison.

3 NEW ITALIAN SUBMARINES

1026-Ton Vessels Launched at Mon-

falcone Shipyards.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Three subma-

rines—the Marcello, the Dandolo

and the Mosenigo—were launched

FIGHTS, NO ACTION IN FIRST WEEK OF SPECIAL SESSION

Interest Centered in Tax Revision Rather Than in Program Roosevelt Outlined.

COMMITTEE TIES UP WAGE-HOUR BILL

Petition in House Seeks to Release It—Senate Anti-Lynching Bill Filibuster Goes on.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In the first week of the special congressional session much talk and petty bickering furnished evidence that what President Roosevelt's opening message termed a "marked" industrial recession was for many Congressmen paramount to matters for which they were summoned—crop control, executive reorganization, wage and hour regulation, and regional planning.

This session centered in demands for removal of tax burdens on business, especially modification of the undistributed corporate profits and capital gains taxes now being studied by a House subcommittee. Ultimate revision of some kind was a foregone conclusion after the President advocated "lightening inequitable burdens" on small business enterprises.

Tax revision appeared unlikely, however, before the regular January session.

Floor Fights Ahead.

Although farm bills were nearly ready for consideration in each House, floor fights were in prospect over such issues as voluntary versus mandatory, crop control and processing taxes to finance increased costs.

House leaders disclosed today they have abandoned virtually all hope the Rules Committee will voluntarily permit the House to vote on the administration's wage and hour bill in the special session.

Democratic leaders set Tuesday as the deadline. If Rules Committee opposition has not withdrawn by that time, the two will concentrate on getting a petition signed to force the measure to the floor.

When the House adjourned yesterday over Sunday, 128 of the required 218 members had signed the petition.

Representative Martin (Rep.), Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, announced he would support a substitute wage-hour bill introduced by Representative Connery (Dem.), Massachusetts.

The substitute would have the Labor Department and state labor commissioners fix wage and hour standards instead of enacting this take to an independent five-member board as proposed in the original bill.

Filibuster Ties Up Senate.

Ahead of Senate action on two other administration measures—executive reorganization and regional planning—was the prospect of still more filibustering against the anti-lynching bill. A motion for its consideration had died in the Senate up to week and it was the right of the Senate to control debate.

The special session began in much the same tone that the regular session ended last August: The legislative business was unorganized and frequent quarrels marked debate on the floor.

Apparently unchanged by the three-month recess were Southern Democrats, among whom had been counted many court-packing opponents. They kept the administration wage-hour bill locked in the House Rules Committee; executive reorganization was blocked in the Senate by their filibuster against the anti-lynching bill.

The reluctance to vote taxes was demonstrated by the House Agriculture Committee's rejection of a processing levy on wheat. Spending was entangled not only in relief but in the business recession.

Dixie Graves' Speech.

Senator Dixie Bibb Graves of Alabama took part yesterday in the speeches against the anti-lynching bill.

"I am not going to talk just to consume time," she said. "I just want to tell you what I think about this bill."

Twenty minutes later, when she had finished, her colleagues applauded. Republicans joined Democrats in shaking their heads.

The new Alabama Senator, appointed to office by her Governor-husband, arose for her first Senate speech after consultations with her Southern colleagues.

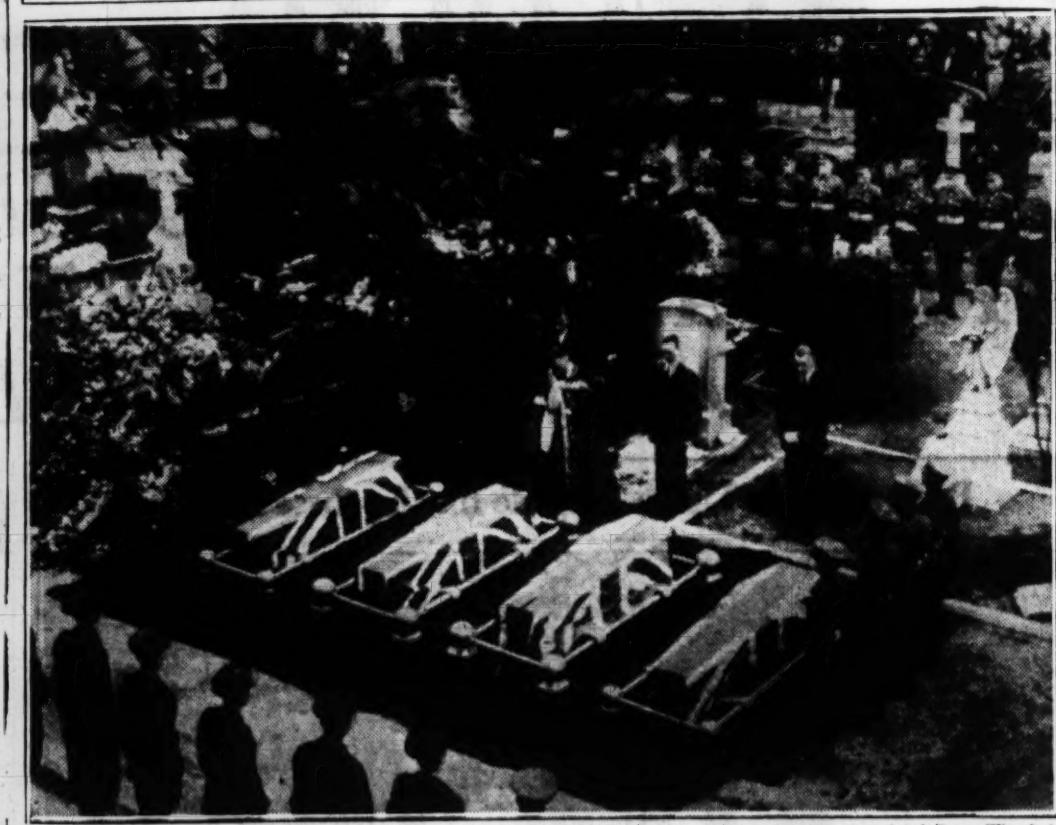
"I abhor lynching," she said quietly. "But no emergency exists. Lynching is rapidly decreasing."

"If you pass this bill you will see to it that we will have a group of Southern states that cannot or will not enforce the law, and that we will send Federal law down to take control."

"You will find in every section of the South local police officers who are anxious and alert to protect their prisoners."

"You will find state officers willing at the first sign of danger to send out patrols to take lives, or give their own, to protect prison-

Funeral of British Soldiers Killed by Shells in Shanghai



Associated Press Wirephoto.

FLAG-DRAPE COFFINS OF FOUR SOLDIERS OF THE Ulster Rifles killed by Japanese shells falling in the International Settlement at Shanghai. Military burial was accorded them Nov. 1.

ers, no matter how vile the crime may be."

Mrs. Graves said every section of the country had a heritage of extra-legal punishment. The South, by effective law enforcement, aided by an aroused public opinion, reduced lynchings two-thirds in the last 10 years, she said, and in another five years it will be wiped out entirely. "Isn't that an amazing record?" she asked.

The bill, she argued, would penalize every taxpayer on the ground that some law enforcement officers fail to attend to their duties.

"A general wrong avenging a particular wrong," she declared, "is all wrong. There is no justice in this plea."

Mrs. Graves said she preferred not to believe that Senators were moved by expediency in urging the bill. The question, she added, is so important it must go beyond self aggrandizement.

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BORAH OPPOSES CROP LIMITATION

Says It Would Be Cheaper to Buy Surpluses Than Pay for Curtailment.

By the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator William E. Borah (Rep., Idaho), assailed the administration farm program in a speech in the Senate yesterday. He demanded that the Government stop restricting production at a time when "people are going hungry."

Borah criticized Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's ever-normal granary proposal. Wallace wants to store surplus crops in bumper years, for use in lean years, to curb production when surpluses threatened to depress prices.

He also would be an integral part of the granary system.

Borah declared he was not in favor of "reducing a single acre in the United States as long as some men are hungry."

It would cost less, he asserted, for the Government to buy the surpluses and distribute them to the needy than to purchase crop reduction.

Bills Ready Monday.

Indications are that the farm bills, as drafted by House and Senate committees, will be reported Monday.

Wallace discussed the farm legislation with Vice-President Garner today. Afterward he said the measure is "coming along all right."

Democrats on the Senate committee said they adopted a "give and take" attitude on details in order to speed up the measure, which is patterned along the even-normal granary favored by Wallace.

This would continue the present soil conservation program, provide loans to co-operating farmers, provide loans for surplus crops, and then clamp down marketing quotas—if two-thirds of the affected farmers voted for them—whenever stored supplies became excessive.

This general program covered corn and wheat. Southern Senators favored changes for cotton, tobacco, and rice. A rigid acreage control would operate next year for cotton on an acreage basis, under their plans, with similar controls over tobacco and rice if producers approved.

House Plan Compulsory.

Compulsory control of crop production, through marketing quotas, has won House committees approval. Processing taxes to raise revenue for financing new benefits have been abandoned.

A periodic summary of conditions by the Agriculture Department detailed crop control legislation in itself was no guarantee of farm prosperity.

The report said slackened industrial activity, increased prices the farmers must pay for goods and services, and poor prospects for improvement in foreign sales would complicate efforts to stabilize agriculture.

\$10,000,000 IN GOLD TO LEAVE NEW YORK FOR FRANCE TODAY

Largest Shipment of Metal From United States Since Spring of 1938.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Another shipment of United States Government gold, reported to be worth \$10,000,000, is being sent to France. It was disclosed here today.

The gold was moved from the local Federal Reserve bank to the liner Champlain of the French Line and stowed away in the hold to await sailing of the ship today.

This shipment, together with two earlier gold exports totaling about \$15,000,000 announced this month, constitute the only big outward movements of gold since the spring of 1938.

JOSEPH M. KIRBY

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Imports and Others Seized in Bounding; Hip Sing Chinese Teng Involved.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937

Appealing Her Exclusion From U. S.



—Associated Press Wirephoto
MAGDA DE FONTANGES (right) **WITH** Ellis Island matron as she appeared on her *habeas corpus* application in court in New York City yesterday. A French woman journalist, sometimes known as Madeleine la Ferriere, she was denied admission to the United States for moral turpitude because she shot Count Charles de Chambrun in Paris. She accused the count of breaking up an affair between her and Premier Mussolini of Italy. Decision on her appeal was deferred.

\$15,000 FIRE SWEEPS FURNITURE COMPANY

Starting in Workshop, It Damages H. Wagner Building, 1617 S. Jefferson.

Fire destroyed the contents of the H. Wagner Furniture Co., 1617 South Jefferson avenue, this afternoon and damaged the one-story stone building.

Starting in a workshop at the rear, the fire swept through the store so rapidly that the first firemen on the scene were unable to enter.

Fire Chief John J. O'Boyle estimated the damage at \$10,000 to the contents and \$5000 to the building.

Several workmen who previously have given \$10,000 have come up to \$15,000 in the present campaign, Jones said. "Some have come up from \$10,000 to \$12,000, some from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and from \$14,000 to \$20,000. Several who have given \$10,000 have jumped to \$10,000 and some who gave \$10,000 or \$20,000 have doubled their subscriptions."

Frank C. Rand, board chairman of the International Shoe Co., who is the principal speaker at last night's meeting, urged the solicitors to continue their work.

"I know from intimate connection with some of the United Charities agencies," Rand said, "that a great many people are essential to the community to be continued through your efforts. If you fall down, then can be but one end. The work in behalf of suffering humanity must be curtailed."

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DRIVER FINED \$285; HIT MAN LIVED WITH MAN FOR 42 YEARS UNAWARE HE HAD GOT DIVORCE

Lucas Ross Pleads Not Guilty to Three Charges.

Lucas Ross, 4374 Fairfax avenue, was fined \$285 by Police Judge James F. Nangle today on charges of careless driving, failure to have a driver's license, and failing to make a major street stop.

Ross, who pleaded not guilty, was the driver of an automobile which struck and injured Henry McWhorter, 6000 Wilson avenue, on Nov. 5 at Manchester and Knox avenues. Eckhoff testified in court that Ross was crossing the street and the major street stop sign, but that he continued on and struck him.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1873
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform; never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties; never belong to any party, always oppose privilege; always oppose plutocracy; always lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 16, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"The Case of Mr. Milligan."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I AM in hearty accord with your editorial, "The Case of Mr. Milligan." Every thinking individual understands that Mr. Milligan's brilliant prosecution of Kansas City vote thieves has incurred the deep wrath and undying enmity of Thomas Pendergast, who has for many years made the work of Tammany Hall appear kindergartish.

Your editorial, however, queried the attitude of our United States Senators, Truman and Clark, and went on to state that unless both Senators endorse Mr. Milligan, he may fail of reappointment to the district attorneyship in 1938. If my memory serves correctly, the question of Mr. Milligan's reappointment has already been settled, for not so long ago Messrs. Pendergast, Truman and Clark conferred about this reappointment and other things and decided that, since Senator Truman hails from the western portion of our State, unto him shall come final disposition of all matters appertaining to patronage for the western half.

Senator Clark was elected to the United States Senate in 1932 without the support of Tom Pendergast, but since he and Tom are apparently dealing with each other politically and have engaged in the aforementioned conference, I gravely fear that Mr. Milligan will be sacrificed on the altar of a new deal made by him and Tom. Tom Pendergast will "appoint" Mr. Milligan's successor, "Joy will reign supreme in the realm of the underworld of ballot-box thieves." Kansas City will have a new and "safe" District Attorney and Senator Clark will be re-elected to the Senate with the help of Pendergast and the ballot-box thieves.

I have heretofore greatly admired Senator Clark and felt very happy on his being mentioned for President in 1940, but if he deserts his loyal friend, Mr. Milligan, I and many others will know how to draw our pencils across the Senator's name.

WATCHFUL AND WAITING.

On the Air—And How!

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
THE schedules of four St. Louis radio stations, KSD, WIL, KMOX and WEW, call for play-by-play broadcasts of today's football game between Washington University and the University of Missouri. No doubt there is great popular interest in this traditional meeting of the teams of two important Missouri universities. But such overlapping as this in one city is a specific radio time.

How about the other big games of which there are several today? And there are many music lovers whose preferences are entitled to consideration. The point is worth the attention of the station directors, for there can be no question that the fourfold broadcast—a better radio play than even Justice Black got in St. Louis—will gripe many a radio user.

ONE OF THEM.

Relief and Rents.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I WISH to call attention to the high-handed, shabby deal the St. Louis Relief Administration, in collusion with the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, is dishing out to poor property owners—one step away from relief themselves who are housing relief clients.

Since the relief has cut off the rents, they have instructed their clients to squat in their premises until the distressed property owner is compelled to set them out in the street, thereby incurring losses in most cases sufficient to jeopardize his (the property owner's) ownership.

The relief authorities, in addition to having created an army of moochers, is also augmenting the ranks of deadbeats by the thousands, through their skilled instructions in this "art."

I, for one, am willing to contribute to a fund to defray the expense of seeking redress for losses incurred in this way.

MAGADAMAS.

We Lose a Reader.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
NOTIFYING an editor that you no longer intend to buy or read his newspaper is no doubt rather childish, but it is the only method at my command to express my disapproval of your editorial policy, and I do want you to know of my action.

At one time I read the Post-Dispatch first for its news and editorials, and then glanced through the other papers. Disgusted first with your current Roosevelt policy, and later with your attitude toward the Spanish war and the Jefferson Memorial, I have for some time read your paper only for some of its features. Now I shall try to get along without these features.

J. M. BROWN.

Labor in the South.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I labor conditions—hours of work, wages and the right to organize—were improved in the South, it would also improve labor's position in the North. It would stop the constant threat of certain industrialists to move their businesses to the South, as they would not be gaining anything by doing so.

What is needed in the South is more honest, high-minded officials, who will do all in their power to help the working man in his effort to obtain a decent standard of living, which he has so long been denied.

CARL J. BUNK.

LEST WE FORGET.

In view of Mayor Dickmann's renewed effort to put over the Jefferson Memorial river-front project, it becomes pertinent to review some of the underlying facts.

On the theory that the project would cost \$30,000,000, with the city contributing one-fourth of the total, the voters of St. Louis were asked in September, 1935, to authorize a bond issue of \$7,500,000.

The campaign for the bond issue was characterized by high-power promotion methods. The project was advertised as a means by which 5000 men could be put to work within 10 days after the election. For the moment, the two warring Democratic factions, one headed by Mayor Dickmann, the other by William Igoe, buried the hatchet, and united to "get out the vote."

Despite concerted efforts of politicians and civic leaders, a pre-election canvass indicated the bond issue was in grave danger of failure. On election day, Mayor Dickmann called his henchmen together and, in a rousing speech, warned them that the bond issue simply had to win, telling them they would be held responsible for the results in their wards and precincts, and adding the cryptic but well-understood threat, "and I don't mean maybe."

However, that may be, the undisputed and indisputable proof of wholesale fraud uncovered by the Post-Dispatch in September, 1936, stands in the record. Mayor Dickmann called his henchmen together and, in a rousing speech, warned them that the bond issue simply had to win, telling them they would be held responsible for the results in their wards and precincts, and adding the cryptic but well-understood threat, "and I don't mean maybe."

As we said on Sept. 9, 1936: "The city cannot afford to have it said that the building of a great monument with the people's funds is being promoted by fraudulent methods; it cannot afford to issue bonds tainted with the suspicion of dishonesty in the election back of them; it cannot afford to let the bonds which have already been sold rest under this suspicion."

In good conscience, the city cannot afford to go forward with the memorial project unless and until it is proved by an official record that the certified result of the election of last September was an honest expression of the people's will."

THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

The teacher of "schoolmarm" tradition has gone. The modern mistress of the classroom is as smartly turned out as her sophisticated sister. She is skirted, silk-hosed, jacketed as the other, shod in the same pumps, as rakishly hatted and, for all we know, may spear the olive or pickled onion with the same dainty gusto as the cocktail parlor's habitue. And the genius of cosmetics has removed the complexion from an unearned increment to a deserved accomplishment for all women of will and persistence. If Wordsworth were "looking them over" today, they would all be "lovely apparitions." Pretty nearly all of them, that is.

The profession of teaching, too, has come into a higher estate. Always it has been among the noblest of vocations, though popular sentiment did not always so assess it. Men still walk among us, and at a brisk, swinging pace, too, who remember the day when the school teacher was, in the idiom, "outa luck." A starched Priscilla, her path was a chalk mark, and "Watch your step" glared at her every minute from dewy morn till dusky eve. *Noctes emboziosas* were not for her.

In 38 precincts of the 19 "yes" wards, 12,328 votes were counted for the bonds and only 201 against—a ratio of 60 to 1.

A recheck was made by Post-Dispatch investigators in precincts where the returns bore on their face presumptive evidence of fraud. A house-to-house canvass of registered voters was undertaken. This was continued until it was found that more votes were cast against the bond issue than were credited in the returns. Affidavits and statements from the "no" voters were procured.

Thus, in a number of precincts, where the official returns showed only 155 adverse votes, a merely fragmentary canvass showed 335 adverse votes.

As the investigation proceeded, election officials came forward to verify the evidence of fraud. Typical was that of John L. Roady, election clerk in Precinct 7, Ward 21. He swore as follows: "After the polls closed, they put at least 200 ballots in the box. We had about 250 legitimate ballots when the polls closed, but the announced vote for the precinct was 427 to 27 in favor of the bonds."

The upshot of the Post-Dispatch investigation was to prove that, in each of the 19 wards where the bonds were recorded as passed, flagrant fraud occurred.

This finding cast grave doubt on the election as a whole. It presented presumptive evidence that the election was stolen—that the voters rejected the bond issue instead of authorizing it.

As a logical sequel to this unofficial and incomplete survey, there should have been a searching investigation by the grand jury, including the reopening of the Nobel Peace Prize which has just been awarded to him. There has been no more devoted and persistent worker for international good will and harmony among the nations. In fact, it can be said that the Nobel Prize comes belatedly; as long ago as 1923, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation selected him as the first recipient of its award in memory of the man with whom Cecil worked shoulder to shoulder in behalf of the League of Nations. Year in and year out, he has stood for sanity and fair dealing over the world; before the war hatreds had begun to cool, he was urging the British people to welcome their late enemies on even terms in the family of nations. If the cause for which he stood is on the wane today, that is to the world's discredit—not his.

On the relief rolls, they found indigent sufferers from a long list of ailments which can make a man unemployable—but which can be cured. Enigmatically enough, Government and charitable funds were available for people who were hopelessly sick, but none for those people who were curable. The State preserved the latter in economic alcohol by paying them relief, but did nothing to fit them again for labor.

The two men who made this discovery were Joe W. Savage, secretary of the West Virginia State Medical Association, and Charles W. Ritter of the State Workmen's Compensation Department. They decided the community ought to do something for these scores of "unemployable" who had correctible ailments, but were without funds to pay for medical attention. Shrewdly, they decided to omit completely the humanitarian angle, and see what kind of a dollars-and-cents case they could make for the venture.

Relief, including food and commodity disbursements, cost \$230 per family per year. Rehabilitating operations would cost more than that much if doctors would agree to practice for \$230 and Ritter sounded them out, and the surmises agreed to work for half their usual fees.

Estimates indicated that hospitalization and medical fees for typical cases would average \$120. On paper, the idea looked exciting. If for \$120 you could in many cases rehabilitate a man who was costing \$230 a year to maintain, and if you could then put him back into gainful employment, you had a profit. Relief officials were skeptical, but agreed to appropriate \$1000 to give the plan a trial.

Ten unemployed men, ranging in age from 23 to 60, were picked for the experiment. All but one were married. They had anywhere from one to seven dependents. One had a tumor on his elbow, another suffered from infected teeth and tonsils. There were several hernias, one bad case of bone infection.

Handpicked doctors were assigned to put these invalids back in working order. Once they were out of the hospital and had passed through a safe period of recuperation, nine promptly found jobs! The cost of their operations was regained by the State in the relief money these men would have drawn in five months.

The experiment looked convincing, so \$10,000 more was appropriated. County teams of doctors were assembled, and 18,000 unemployed reported for medical examinations in church basements, lodge halls, and schoolrooms. Out of this group, it was found that 7800 needed some type of medical aid. Of these, 5000—a majority of them had hernias—were in pressing need of attention.

The State Medical Association now set up a three-man advisory committee to oversee

on public view in St. Louis. The motion upon which Judge Joynt acted was offered by three political lawyers, acting in the name of five citizens of Mike Kinney's Fifth Ward, all of whom confessed they were acting as dummy plaintiffs. They had been solicited to sign their names to the motion, had no interest in the case and had paid the lawyers nothing.

This and subsequent legal proceedings, so tortuous as to be unintelligible to the lay mind, have successfully prevented public inquiry and prosecution of the election thieves.

The tie-up between the political machine responsible for the fraudulent voting and the machinery of law enforcement has prevented the airing of a public scandal.

However, that may be, the undisputed and indisputable proof of wholesale fraud uncovered by the Post-Dispatch in September, 1936, stands in the record.

Such is the background of a project whose aim is to memorialize that great apostle of democracy—Thomas Jefferson.

As we said on Sept. 9, 1936:

"The city cannot afford to have it said that the building of a great monument with the people's funds is being promoted by fraudulent methods; it cannot afford to issue bonds tainted with the suspicion of dishonesty in the election back of them; it cannot afford to let the bonds which have already been sold rest under this suspicion."

Despite concerted efforts of politicians and civic leaders, a pre-election canvass indicated the bond issue was in grave danger of failure. On election day, Mayor Dickmann called his henchmen together and, in a rousing speech, warned them that the bond issue simply had to win, telling them they would be held responsible for the results in their wards and precincts, and adding the cryptic but well-understood threat, "and I don't mean maybe."

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ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Let There Be Light—Let Reason Prevail: III

In the course of analyzing in this column the utility problem, and trying to show how the administration's policies have prevented the industry from carrying out construction badly needed for general recovery, we have alternated from discussing certain broad principles of democratic government to minute problems of accounting, such as valuation and taxation.

There is a reason for that. Although it may seem paradoxical to those who believe that the essence of liberalism is the unlimited extension of political power, the real essence of liberal government is the detailed co-ordination of principle and practice.

In the history of twentieth century liberalism in America, one name is pre-eminent—that of a man whose eighty-first birthday is being celebrated in these days—Mr. Justice Brandeis. And one of the finest expressions of this liberalism is to be found in his career, and in his program of rational reform when he was a people's attorney in the 15 years before the war.

In statements which he made before congressional committees in 1914, he harped upon the theme of practical social and economic reform inside the framework of liberal democracy.

The principles of such reform he held to be three: 1. "The first essential of wise and just action is knowledge"; 2. "Nobody ought to be absolute; everybody ought to be protected from arbitrariness and wrong doings"; 3. "It was, as I remembered, the great Colbert who said, 'Accountancy—that is government'."

The approach of this great liberal statesman to the utility problem differed fundamentally from that of the last four years. In the fight over gas rates in Boston, Brandeis consistently steered a middle course between the die-hards and the radicals. He did not permit the public outrage over "watered-stock capitalism" to prevent him from working out, in the proposed merger, a just settlement on the basis of the British socialist invention of a sliding scale rate with profit-sharing by the public and within limits, by the stockholders.

His biographer, Alfred Lief, tells us that the proposal at that time was that the invested capital should be allowed a dividend commensurate with the risk—with rates equal to that on borrowed capital for accumulated surplus. And the Public Franchise League, a reform organization which supported his adaptation of the sliding scale, declared:

"The sliding scale will put gas managers in the position of politicians, out of gas management. Isn't it still what we want to do?"

It is still, of course, not what the die-hards want. And it is certainly, of course, not what the politicians want. But isn't it what the people want—the people who in 1933 and 1936 voted in a liberal government, and not a system of state Socialism or state capitalism?

To Brandeis, one of the most suspicious and consistent of American liberals, who led the fight against the excesses of capitalism, Socialism has always been a specter. "Maxim's program," says his biographer, "expressed his own: 'No war of classes; no wanton or unjust violation of the rights of property.'"

Barrett called for the elimination of waste, extravagance and useless jobs at Jefferson City, and Gov. Stark has at last called his department heads into conference to see what economies can be effected.

Barrett called for the destruction of the Pendergast machine and all its evils, and now, apparently, Gov. Stark has broken with Pendergast and declared war on his machine.

Six weeks after the election, the Record printed a remarkable list of things Barrett had predicted which had already come true. We said that by the time a year elapsed, the state would know that everything Barrett said was true.

We happen to know that certain politicians are gnashing their teeth over the Governor's determination to clean up the mess at Jefferson City. We will wager, however, that no one in Missouri is getting more pleasure over Jefferson City development than is Jesse W. Barrett. Each day brings fresh proof of the justice and truth of his campaign.

A FABLE FOR AESOP.

HERE once was a very sick industry called soft coal. The mine owners and the coal miners were sorely oppressed. So they got together and asked Congress for a law. Congress felt very sorry for them, and gave them the Guffey Coal Act, with a commission of seven members that would fix prices and thereby help the coal miners to get higher wages. Their friends warned them that they should demand a small commission and insist on civil service, but they said they were satisfied, and both mine owners and coal miners went away happy.

Hardly six months had passed, however, when they found that Senators and Congressmen who had given them their act were swarming around demanding and getting jobs from the commission. Indeed, the commission's chairman became so harassed by these job-chasing politicians and by internal rows that he resigned. And the whole scheme now seems to be blowing up in a political fight that will leave the mine owners and coal miners nothing but steps in and fixes things up.

Moral: Too often, relief from Congress runs out to be relief for Congressmen.

STOP THE PRESSES!

From the Pittsburgh Press. A late flash from an unusually reliable correspondent, watching the Non-Intervention committee, says he thinks he saw it move

ON THE RECORD

—Racey in the Montreal Daily Star.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO 8300 AT AUDITORIUM

She Discusses Theory of New Deal and Answers Question About President's Toothache.

GUEST OF MISSOURI TEACHERS' MEETING

Arriving in Time for Dinner, She Leaves Before Midnight to Continue Lecture Tour.

Devoting herself chiefly to a simple exposition of the theory motivating her husband's New Deal in national government, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association for 55 minutes last night in Convention Hall of Municipal Auditorium.

Afterwards, for 15 minutes, she answered questions from the audience of about 8300 persons, which included many St. Louisans. The questions ranged in topic from the recent governmental change in Brazil to the President's toothache.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived from Chicago in time for dinner and left off for Memphis, Tenn., on her lecture tour before midnight. Her public appearance lacked any obvious display of the guard provided for her. The only vacant seats in the hall were in the extreme upper

name) might not completely meet various situations it sought to cope with, but would point the way to solutions, with growing interest expected from the individual. Briefly she digressed to speak of the determination of Americans to keep out of war and their realization that the world as a whole must pay for a major war anywhere, in leased and trade and lowered standard of living, as well as in loss of men.

"As a result of trends in government," she continued, "we are developing a very definite program aimed at the well-being of a majority of our people. I think the social security act probably heads our list, because it takes care of the aged, which with this act becomes the responsibility of the nation as well as the states. One of the things which has given a sense of security to many people is the insurance of bank accounts, also the Securities Exchange Act, which, while everybody may not understand it, still has safeguarded a great many people.

Answering other queries, she said the President's toothache was better; that it was hard to state whether the peace movement was gaining but that the United States had made great strides with nations to its south and north; that if people felt everything connected with government was "just politics," they had the power to make it good or bad politics, and that perfect balance is perfect rest."

"The teacher has the right to his own opinion and he has the right to express it," Dr. Hatch declared. "But if he asserts his viewpoint too often, he thwarts the student in finding his own idea. That is poor teaching. The teacher's view ought to be expressed only at the end of the discussion."

ANGLICAN PASTOR WELCOMES WINDSORS AT CHURCH BAZAR

Duke and Duchess Attend Charity Sale in Neuilly-Sur-Seine.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were welcomed by a Chaplain of the Church of England today for the first time since their marriage when they attended a charity sale for the benefit of Christ Church of Suburban Neuilly-Sur-Seine.

The Rev. W. H. F. Cudlidge, Chaplain of the church, received the pair with a formal speech of welcome as they made their bow to the British colony of Paris at the Church. Some 1500 persons attended.

Reports were current in Paris that the Duke and Duchess were going to the United States in about a month and were planning to spend Christmas in Washington with the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merriman.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Close contacts between William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to Paris, and the Duke of Windsor make the former appear to the Duke's friends as an adviser.

He offered to an audience at the anniversary banquet of International House of New York what he called his "creed":

"I know that Windsor has been keeping in telephone communication with the American Embassy. Further evidence of the new friendship was afforded by an invitation—already accepted—for the Windsors to take dinner tomorrow night at the American Embassy residence, after which they will be shown, for the first time in Europe, the film 'Conquest,' which has just arrived from the United States.

ITALY SETS UP MONOPOLY IN GRAIN IN ETHIOPIA

Farmers Required to Sell All Surplus to Government; Prices to Be Fired.

(Copyright, 1937.)

ROME, Nov. 20.—Strict control of cereal production in Ethiopia, with a view of making the colony self-supporting in food, was reported in messages from Addis Ababa yesterday.

The Giornale d'Italia says Marshal Rodolfo Graziani is to head a Central Food Committee, charged with controlling the marketing and consumption of all cereals, limiting imports and exports and fixing prices and establishing a grain monopoly.

Regional committees will be formed with local authorities to decide measures best suited to local conditions, and grain producers will be obliged to sell to the committee all they raise except what is needed for their families and dependents. Prices will be fixed in lira and Italian colonists will receive a higher rate for their produce than the Ethiopians.

While the science of education has been advanced, Farley declared, the country needs leaders to promote the ideal of education. Not once have the 1,000,000 American teachers maintained the efforts undertaken in any other enterprise.

Don't be content with what people tell you; make sure you study for yourself. Since you live in a democracy, the trend of government is yours; you make it and keep it going. Do your own interpreting and your own thinking.

Think the problems as a citizen of the whole nation and remember, above everything else, the greatest trend today is that government shall be concerned with the welfare of the whole people.

Her Main Theme.

Then Mrs. Roosevelt launched into her main theme—to the effect that the New Deal administration (which she did not mention by

President's Wife in St. Louis



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

TELLS HOW TO TEACH CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS

Dr. Roy W. Hatch Advises Respect for Student's Ability to Form Own Judgments.

The secret of teaching controversial political and social subjects lies in an honest respect for the student's ability to make critical judgments for himself. Dr. Roy W. Hatch, professor of social studies and education in the New Jersey State Teachers' College, said in an address before the Missouri State Teachers' Association yesterday.

"You are there to encourage and guide the student in his inquiry," he said. "You are to condemn the superficial and commend the well-reasoned. You are to be above all, a teacher and not a propagandist."

Dr. Hatch reminded his audience, members of the association's department of classroom teachers, that every teacher looks at every controversial subject through the lenses of his personal prejudices and points of view, mental twists that are the product of his own environment.

"So remember that you are an imperfect instrument in presenting issues fairly and clearly," he warned. "Be fair to your students and don't be quite so cocksure of yourself."

Sarcastically he defined three types of teacher who treat unsettled public questions unsatisfactorily. The service type, he said, is always careful not to get in touch with the board of education. This teacher advocates the majority point of view on all subjects. He is watching his step.

The second type takes exactly the opposite stand and adopts the "undesirable angle" in every discussion.

He is convinced that majorities are always wrong and minorities are always right. "He's a boy," Dr. Hatch remarked, "who always gets into trouble."

The speaker characterized this third classification scornfully. "This is the perfectly neutral teacher who presents an evenly balanced picture with exactly as much attention to one side as to the other. Such perfect balance is perfect rest."

Asked if England or America ever would return to the gold standard, she disclaimed being either a prophet or a financial expert. She made a lengthy denial that she had said American girls must learn how many alcohol they can stand, explaining that, while she did not believe in taking anything alcoholic, people must not forget the young were bound to come in contact with drinking and they should be made aware of its effects and dangers.

Answering other queries, she said the President's toothache was much better; that it was hard to state whether the peace movement was gaining but that the United States had made great strides with nations to its south and north; that if people felt everything connected with government was "just politics," they had the power to make it good or bad politics, and that perfect balance is perfect rest."

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Speaker Deplores Lack of Universal Educational Opportunities in U.S.

Universal educational opportunities are far from an accomplished fact in the United States. Belmont Farley of Washington, D. C., publicity director of the National Education Association, told the final session of the Missouri teachers' convention at Municipal Auditorium to

Asks that "stink the earth" today, he said, are workers' "fear of unemployment," employers' "growing anxiety as to whether business can be continued and profits met."

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NATIONAL GUARD READY FOR CALL TO AKRON PLANT

Goodyear Tire Co., Has
Announced It Will Re-
open Monday Despite
Sit-down Strike.

UNION MEN WILL FORM PICKET LINE

Most of Strikers Have Quit
Factory — Layoffs Led
to Protest From Work-
ers.

By the Associated Press.
AKRON, O., Nov. 20.—Ohio National Guard units mobilized today for possible service at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. where a sit-down strike is making 12,000 workers jobless. The company has announced the plant will reopen Monday and union officers say picket lines will be placed around it.

Adjutant-General Emil F. Marx at Columbus said no National Guard units had been ordered to Akron but troops were being prepared for a mobilization call. Two National Guard observers are on the scene. Gen. Marx said he would discuss the situation with Gov. Martin L. Davey today and any orders for troop movements would come from the Governor.

The order affected 22 units in 20 cities, about 200 men, the Adjutant-General said.

Gen. Marx said his observers reported from Akron this morning that his situation has "eased." He said he planned to have the men stand by for "two or three days."

Most of Strikers Quit Plant.

Nearly all of the 300 to 600 sit-down strikers left the plant this morning, John D. House, president of Goodyear Local No. 2 of the United Rubber Workers of America, announced. He said he and other officers of the union ordered the plant evacuated and that all but a few, who refused to leave, came out of the plant. The remaining were expected to come out later in the day.

The two National Guard observers, Gen. Gibson Light of Toledo, and Gen. William Marin of Cleveland, interviewed Mayor Lee D. Schroy, Federal Conciliator Hugh D. Friel, and Regional and Labor Relations Board Director James P. Miller.

Last night Goodyear officers barred workers who planned to relieve sit-down strikers, and also closed the company cafeteria. No work had been scheduled for today.

House announced an union meet-

ing would be held tomorrow at 2 p.m., when members would decide what to do about the situation. He indicated a formal strike vote would be taken.

Strike Against Lay-Offs.

The sit-down strikers planned against scheduled lay-offs, have paralyzed operations in all plants of the company, affecting nearly 12,000 employees.

"The plants will re-open for all those who want to return to work," said Clifton C. Slusser, vice-president of the factory manager. At the same time he insisted an early decision to bar from the plant any workers attempting to relieve strikers. He said the bar on admittance would apply only to workers attempting to enter at times other than the hours of shift changes.

Advised of Slusser's statement, several shop committees said that pickets would take up posts around the plant in the next 24 hours. They declined to give their names.

Slusser said the company was unable to comply with a request by James P. Miller of Cleveland, regional National Labor Relations Board director to defer the lay-offs pending a conference between Miller and Goodyear.

"It is too late," Slusser said. "We have put these lay-offs into effect already, after negotiating with the union for about three months."

Sixty city policemen were on duty at the plant. Plant cafeterias, open yesterday, were closed last night.

House said seniority rights were a fundamental issue in the sit-down. Slusser said the company considered seniority on a departmental rather than company-wide basis in announced lay-offs.

MAYOR ASKS CITIZENS TO AID CLEVELAND RACKETS DRIVE

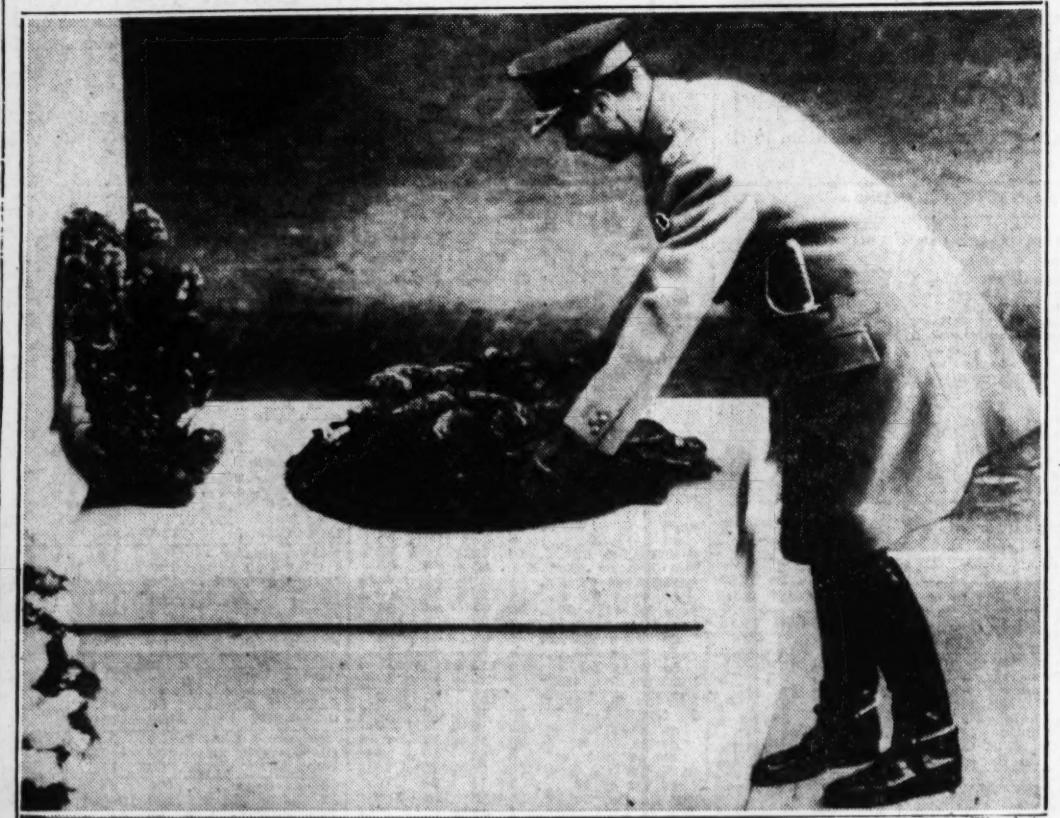
Calls on Them to Report Promptly
to Safety Director Any Ex-
tortion Attempts.

By the Associated Press.
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Fifteen business men, including five from out of town, appeared before the Cuyahoga County grand jury yesterday to testify about extortions.

News said union men started the investigation themselves "to rid their numbers of certain grafting leaders."

England's King at Cenotaph in Tribute to War Dead



Associated Press Wirephoto
King George VI placing wreath on tomb of Britain's Unknown Soldier in London Armistice day.

MONOPOLY INQUIRY SOUGHT BY PRESIDENT

COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTIONS IN WENDEL ABDUCTION CASE

Affirms Sentences Imposed on
Martin Schlossman and Harry
Weiss.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn upheld yesterday the conviction and 20 years to life sentences of Martin Schlossman and Harry Weiss for the abduction of Paul H. Wendel, Bronx, N. Y., attorney, who was confined to a Lindbergh-like kidnapping, then repudiated the co-fession.

The vote was four to one, Judge George R. Taylor holding that the trial record was "replete with error" and declaring the indictment should have been dismissed.

Schlossman and Weiss admitted the abduction and named Murray Bleefeld as the man who came to them with information that Wendel was suspected in the Lindbergh case by Ellis Parker Sr., New Jersey County detective. Wendel was seized in front of a Manhattan hotel Feb. 14, 1936, taken to Brooklyn and held in a basement for 10 days. It is said he was held in his caption used "third degree" methods. Parker is under sentence of six years, his son, Ellis Parker Jr., three years. Bleefeld, who pleaded guilty, is awaiting sentence.

"I believe it to be important to know the facts touching this situation, and, therefore, request the Federal Trade Commission to make an immediate investigation into such alleged practices and methods and report to me as early as practicable."

"Understand such inquiry can be made without any increase in your current appropriation."

In his message at the beginning of the special session of Congress, the President suggested further study of means to check threats against "free competition."

The commission, at a meeting to-day adopted a formal resolution saying that "with the aid of any and all powers conferred upon it by law, this commission shall undertake an immediate investigation of the matters set forth in the President's letter shall report thereof to the President as soon as possible."

Members said the commission would confer early next week with legal and economic experts about the mechanics of the inquiry and decide whether to limit it to a few major lines, such as food stocks and clothing, or include a much wider field.

Commission officials expressed belief they could make the inquiry and have a report ready for the President early next year. Congress will be in regular session then and could give prompt consideration to any recommendations for new anti-trust legislation which might result from the study.

FUGITIVE WHO KILLED SELF
WHEN CAUGHT IS IDENTIFIED

Youth, Dead at Pocahontas, Ark.,
Found to Be Vivian Adler
of Meriden, Ia.

State Conservation Commission Be-
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Indicted in Franklin County.

By the Associated Press.
POCAHONTAS, Ark., Nov. 20.—Irwin T. Bode, director for the State Conservation Commission, said yesterday that indictments by a Franklin County grand jury against five persons on charges of illegally killing deer was only the beginning of a fight against game law violators.

A special investigator for the commission furnished the information on which the indictments were based, Bode said.

Reports have reached the commission here that 23 illegally killed deer have been sold on the St. Louis market recently. The three-day season closed Oct. 30.

1200 SALES MANAGERS
AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Training School Discussed by J. H.
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R F C READY TO INVEST

IN HOME FINANCING

Will Match Money Put Up by
Building Supply
Concerns.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was learned today, is prepared to invest dollar for dollar with building material supply companies and other private business interests in the home-building and financing associations.

These associations would be authorized to sell bonds or debentures guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration to raise additional millions for the mass production of low rent homes and apartments.

The proposal involves modification by Congress of legislation passed several years ago authorizing the establishment of national mortgage associations. None of these associations ever has been formed, and the new legislation would be designed in part to overcome private capital's objections to going into them.

It would permit the associations to sell securities up to 20 times the amount of their capital, instead of up to 12 times as now. Also, if certain said, it would authorize more flexible regulations by the Federal Housing Administration concerning projects.

In addition the new legislation, which was introduced in the closing days of the last session of Congress, would clarify the associations' power to plan and carry out large scale projects as well as to buy mortgages on projects undertaken by others. The associations would not attempt to organize their own building crews but would let contractors for construction.

U. S. to Lease 3 Housing Projects
to Chicago Authority.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, announced last night that an agreement had been reached for immediate leasing of Chicago's three low-rent housing projects to the Chicago Housing Authority.

Announcement of the lease was made at the National Association of Housing Officials' convention, here. The lease was the third in succession. In addition to the money she received for the beef, she had received \$50 for the grand championship and \$20 for taking first place in the Aberdeen Angus class. The animal was bought by the Bettendorf Markets of St. Louis.

Luella Padgett, 16 years old, of Kellerville, Ill., sold her champion baby beef at \$2 per pound, a total of \$533 for the 1025-pound Aberdeen Angus, at the auction yesterday following the fourteenth annual Baby Beef Show of the Producers' Livestock Commission Association at National Stockyards, Chicago.

Miss Padgett's victory in the show, which was the third in succession, came to the men who came to them with information that Wendel was suspected in the Lindbergh case by Ellis Parker Sr., New Jersey County detective. Wendel was seized in front of a Manhattan hotel Feb. 14, 1936, taken to Brooklyn and held in a basement for 10 days. It is said he was held in his caption used "third degree" methods. Parker is under sentence of six years, his son, Ellis Parker Jr., three years. Bleefeld, who pleaded guilty, is awaiting sentence.

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AUTO UNION LEADERS CALLED TO DISCUSS PONTIAC STRIKE

Executive Board Also to Go Over
Entire General Motors Sit-
uation Tomorrow.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America, concerned over an unauthorized sit-down strike in the Fisher body plant at Pontiac, issued a call today for an urgent meeting of the International Executive Board here at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Union officers said the board would discuss the "entire General Motors situation," including the resumption of negotiations on a new contract with the corporation.

General Motors officers have demanded new guarantees against other strikes as a prerequisite to continued negotiations.

After issuing the conference call, Homer Martin, U. A. W. A president, left for Flint to address a union meeting this afternoon. He said he would stop at Pontiac, to address strikers in the Fisher plant, on his return trip. Martin conferred in Detroit this morning with Elmer Dowell, International representative in charge of all General Motors locals, and U. A. W. A. officers from Pontiac.

The demonstrators, observing the twenty-fifth birthday of Otto, tried a parade at midnight through Vienna's shopping street, singing songs of loyalty to the House of Habsburg.

Police, who knew groups of Nazis had gathered in side streets, surrounded the monarchists and took the leaders into custody "to prevent a nasty collision."

The police said they did not know how many of the demonstrators would be detained, but indicated the charge would be "making unseemly noise at night."

Several minor counter-demonstrations by Nazis were broken up by the police.

Before the opening of a monarchist rally which preceded the police, a store of tear gas was discovered in the basement of Vienna's great concert hall.

Baron Friedrich von Wiesner, leader of the Austrian Monarchist party, in an address at the rally, said 1,219,000 adults belonged to the Austrian legitimist movement.

He said the present program was establishment of a monarchy and maintenance of Austrian independence.

In the provinces more than 20 mass meetings were arranged. Officials of 1,800 communities which have made Otto an honorary citizen were asked to "pray and demonstrate" for the restoration of the Habsburg throne.

Monarchists were elated over the rally, especially because of the reception given to Archduke Felix, Otto's brother, Felix and Archduchess Adelheid, Otto's sister, pre-sided over the gathering.

Three G. O. P. CONGRESSMEN
BACK CONNERY WAGE BILL

Meeting Adopts Resolution De-
manding Additional Work
Relief for Jobless.

Members of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of the CIO, alarmed by increases in unemployment now affecting about half of the 7200 members of the union in St. Louis, threatened at a meeting last night to start a State-wide strike of the sales tax unless additional work relief was provided by State authorities.

At the meeting, in Hibernia Hall, 3619 Pinney avenue, one of a series of resolutions adopted was directed to the St. Louis Industrial Union Council of the CIO and the Central Trades and Labor Union of the A. F. of L., asking the two organizations to initiate the boycott unless something is done to provide work relief.

A spokesman for the union said today the organization now has about 3000 unemployed members, most of them laid off during the last three weeks by Wagner, Century and Empire companies.

Representatives of Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro, Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit, and Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton, said the bill would "really give the workers and people of New England a square deal."

Connelly introduced the measure yesterday as a proposed substitute for the administration bill now before the House Rules Committee. It would provide a 40-hour maximum week, 40 cents an hour minimum wage, and would be administered jointly by the Labor Department and state labor commissions.

The bill would bar imports of "comparable or competitive products" from foreign nations unless they were manufactured under the same labor conditions as in the United States, Connery said.

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ARMSTRONG KNOCKS OUT BEAUHULD IN NEW YORK FIGHT

BOUT STOPPED BY THE REFEREE AT THE END OF FIVE ROUNDS

By Wilbur Wood,
Sports Editor, New York Sun.
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—It begins to look as though they will have to ring in the boss of the welterweights, Barney Ross, for an opponent who will give the featherweight king, Henry Armstrong, anything in the way of effective opposition. Last night, in Madison Square Garden, Billy Beauhuld, one of the best of the lightweight contenders, could go no more than five rounds with the "black Terry McGovern."

It is not cheapening the name of a great fighter to refer to last night's victor as a "terrible Terry McGovern in ebony," for Armstrong, too, is a truly great fighter. Henry demonstrated it more conclusively than in any other contest in which he has participated. It was the twenty-fourth bout in which he had engaged this year, and in all but one he has stopped his opponent.

A Worthy Foe.

They had been wondering how Armstrong would fare if he found himself up against a foe who came in against him without knowing the meaning of fear and who could punch back stiffly. In Beauhuld, who was born in the same city as Armstrong, St. Louis, Henry found himself up against just such a brawler, an adversary to make the Negro fight cycle answer these very questions. Yet, the white man was so badly beaten that he was not permitted to come up for the sixth round.

More courage than Beauhuld displayed could not be asked for. He met Henry's charges with many stiff counters, some of which jarred the Negro off balance, but none of which could stop him from tearing in and blazing away without a let-up.

The quality of Bill's courage was quickly demonstrated. It looked for the first minute of battling as if the Negro were in for a rough night. Billy boxed steadily and held his own in those first exchanges. Then he was nailed with a left hook to the jaw that was followed almost instantly with a vicious right cross. He started to drop in his tracks and fell face forward to the canvas.

It looked for a flash like a quick knockout, but Beauhuld is a little bear for punishment. By the time the count reached three he had rolled to his knee, where he coolly watched the referee as his arm tolled off the seconds. At eight, he sprang to his feet and as Armstrong tore in, he was met with a snappy right uppercut to the head.

Then they mixed in furious fashion and Beauhuld seemed as fresh and as strong as at the starting bell. Though he was the forerunner in the forehead he was holding his own until the last second or so of the round. Then he was clipped with another right to the chin that had him so dazed he started for his opponent's corner.

Beauhuld's Best Stand.

In the second, Beauhuld made a stand that had the crowd rooting for him madly, and a fine crowd it was with 13,751 paid admissions for a gate of \$38,256. Billy did some nice work with inside uppercuts and was entitled to an edge on this round, even though a right to the head shook him so badly he had to grab for an instant. But he was still standing and he was fighting back valiantly as ever. He certainly made it look like a fight in this session.

The pace started to tell on Beauhuld in the third. Though he still fought back gamely he was taking a beating and was badly cut up about the head. The Negro was all over him in the fourth, which went to Beauhuld when Armstrong was penalized for hitting low. The punch was unintentional and Henry jumped back and wrung his hands in despair after the blow had landed. Soon he was once more the punching demon, and though Billy made another nice right for a second or two he was being so badly battered that he was a little unsteady, and his crimson-stained face was a sorry sight as he went to his corner.

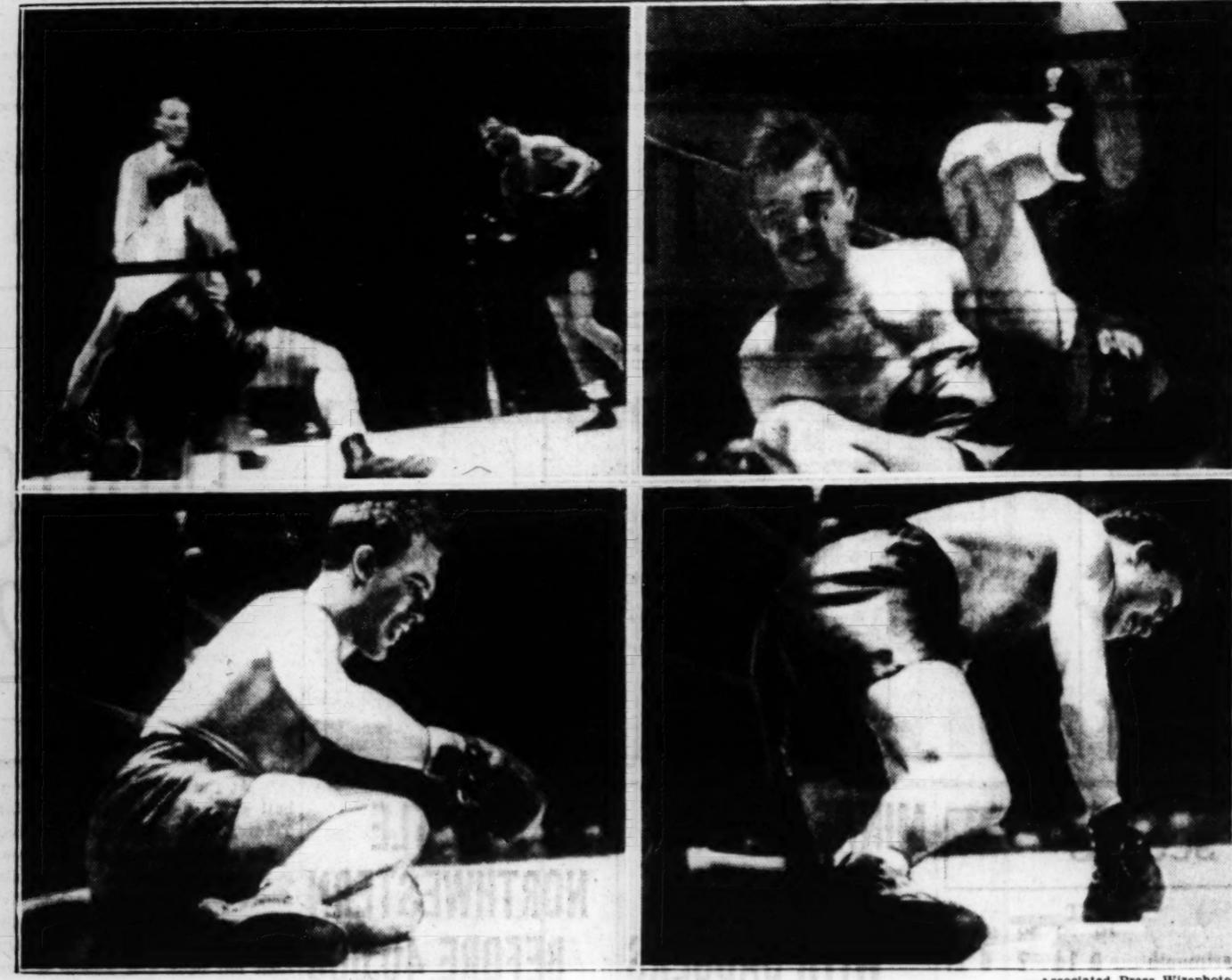
Beauhuld cut loose with another flash soon after they came up for the fifth, but he was fighting on heart alone. There was nothing in his blows, and he was just a plucky boy marching into his inevitable doom. At the end of the round, Armstrong fairly measured his victim with a right to the chin and down went Bill in a sitting position as though the floor had suddenly been jerked from beneath him.

As in the first round he again rolled to one knee, but this time he was in no condition to keep tab on the timekeeper's count. Whether he could have summoned the strength to make his feet before 10 is hard to say, if he had he would have been barely able to stand. Anyway he was still down as the count of seven ended the round.

Dr. William A. Walker, the Boxing Commission physician, immediately signalled that the fray had gone far enough and that Beauhuld must not be permitted to come out for further punishment. Beauhuld weighed in at 134 1/4, two pounds more than Armstrong, and eight pounds more than the Negro had weighed in three weeks ago when he wrested the featherweight crown from Petey Sarron.

The victor is a fighter who comes along once in a decade, maybe once in a generation.

New Experience for Beauhuld, Old Stuff for Armstrong



ST. LOUIS U. FRESHMEN WIN, 6-0, OVER CUBS OF WASHINGTON

LINEUPS AND SUMMARY

ST. LOUIS.	Pos.	WASHINGTON.
Saxton	L. E.	Vranich
Barron	L. T.	Martin
Schmitz	L. G.	Hartman
St. John	R. G.	Stevenson
Tierney	R. T.	Wilkins
Carlson	R. E.	Mitchell
Greer	Q. B.	Frost
Schulte	L. H.	McDonald
Ausseker	R. H.	Yokubaitis
McDonald	F. R.	Tschannen

Score by quarters: 0 2 3 0 6

St. Louis — 0 0 0 0 6

Washington — 0 0 0 0 6

St. Louis scoring: Touchdown—Yokubaitis.

St. Louis substitutions—Rombach, Kelly, Galt, Donnelly, Hayes, Valiena, Law, Givens, Baker.

Washington substitutions—Kodros, Sarowits, Ballew, Larmer, Buggs, Nixon, Seward.

Referees—Pope Lewis (Washington). Umpire—Boles Puttner (Washington). Linesman—(N. Mary's). Field Judge—Oito Root (Kansas).

STATISTICS

	Washington	St. Louis
Total first downs	5	10
Total yards from scrimmage	90	193
Total yards from forward passing	0	92
Forward passes attempted	0	21
Forward passes completed	0	9
Forward passes intercepted	0	1
Average yardage of punts	35	38
Number of fumbles recovered	3	3
Number of penalties	7	20
Yards lost on penalties	33	10

Yards lost on penalties

Beauhuld's KAISER

case is in striking similarity to that of another youthful St. Louisian who was sent East for a killing and came back killed—at least as far as his career. That was Johnny Kaiser who in 1922 was considered one of the most promising prospects ever developed in this city.

Johnny was a sensation as an amateur. He was a wonder at 13 and a "marvel" in his mid-teens. In two years of pro boxing he had developed into a fine fighter with a tremendous right-hand punch with which he was dangerously fast.

By Reno Hahn

Both St. Louis and Washington Universities can expect real help from their freshman teams next year if the game between the "frosh" of the schools last night at Francis Field can be taken as an indication. The Billikens' first-year men won, 6-0, on Alex Yokubaitis' one-yard plunge for a score in the second quarter.

For the Billikens, the backfield was a standout with only a staunch defense by Washington's guard and tackles and secondary turning back numerous threats. In addition to the backfield quartet, John Schmitz, the powerful guard who blocked a punt and played a fine defensive game, and John Sexton, left end, were outstanding.

Beauhuld's Prospects.

For the Bears, Bill Suggs, 223-pound fullback, who smashed his way through the Billikens' line for consistent gains, both guards and tackles, and Dick Root, right end, were the stars of the contest.

The disappointment of the evening was the backfield of the Bears, composed of three members of last year's undefeated Central (Ill.) eleven. They failed to block for 15 yards and Foley and MacDonald rushed for a first down on Yale's 19-yard line. There Foley tossed a touchdown pass to Daughters, but try for the seventh point failed. Score: Harvard 6; Missouri 0.

For the Bears, Bill Suggs, 223-pound fullback, who smashed his way through the Billikens' line for consistent gains, both guards and tackles, and Dick Root, right end, were the stars of the contest.

Beauhuld is a good boy and the defeat need not necessarily ruin his career. He is still ranked among the top ones of the lightweight division. He still may be able to beat Ambers and that kind. That he will ever defeat Armstrong is hard to believe. You can't stop him most of the time, was unable to show much due to lack of blocking, but several times broke loose for short gains.

Mel Aussicker, former Normandy player, who was playing in his second quarter.

It was fourth down and seven to go for the Tigers. Evert went in at tackle for Missouri. Mondaia then kicked a field goal and the score was Missouri 0, Washington 0.

Third Quarter.

Gould was at center for Washington and Bertagnoli back at guard for the Bears when the period opened. Perleffky was still at Shakofsky's half. Harris, before play started, replaced Bertagnoli. Christensen got around Washington's right end for six yards to the 20-yard line. Christensen, on a reverse, made it first down on the Bears' 15-yard line. Mondaia was at center. It was third and eight. Bailey got three yards to the Bears' 12-yard line as the quarter ended.

Score: Washington 0, Missouri 0.

Second Quarter.

It was fourth down and seven to go for the Tigers. Evert went in at tackle for Missouri. Mondaia then kicked a field goal and the score was Missouri 0, Washington 0.

MacDonald kicked off to Shakofsky who ran from his 10 to his 28-yard line. Shakofsky was on the play and was replaced by Perleffky. Warner kicked to Christensen on Missouri's 25 and he ran to his own 47. Christensen got three yards on a reverse. Bailey got a yard off tackle and the ball was on Washington's 49-yard line. Mondaia failed to gain at the line. Evertly kicked to Beauhuld for a 19-yard gain on the one-yard line. Mondaia was stopped with two short gains from 10 to 18 yards and six to go for the Bears. The Crimson drive was checked when a fourth down pass was batted down in Yale's end zone, and Yale again took the ball on its 20-yard line.

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ARK FIGHT

RAY'S
JUNNST. PAUL GOALIE
INJURED TWICE
AS FLYERS WIN
HOCKEY MATCH

LINEUPS AND SUMMARY



is entirely too tough for the fighters of technical knockout victory over our Beauhould, in Madison Square Garden, following his knockout victory over Petey Sarron, a few days ago, proves really is a super-fighter and seems little Chocolate, Joe Gans and all-time greats among Negro fighters. corrected his mistake and announced McAliffe the winner. JACK SKELLY.

That seems to settle the argument and to explain why McAliffe all these years has gone undefeated in his claim to have been undefeated.

His Record Will Stand.

HEYLL never beat that record!

We've heard that remark several times, and lived to see it disproved. But we believe we can put a finger on one record that will not be broken.

This is recalled by the recent death of Ray Ewry, an Olympic star in the early years of this century. In fact, Ewry's achievements in several particulars will, it seems probable, remain unequalled. They are:

Most Olympic championships won by an individual—total, 16. Olympic triple standing broad jump—54 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Olympic standing high jump—5 feet 5 inches.

Olympic standing broad jump (single)—11 feet 4 1/2 inches.

Ewry's record of winning 18 championships was made in four years, when he represented the U. S. on the Olympic team—1900, 1904, 1906, 1908.

That Ewry could take part in four Olympics and still retain his athletic prime was due to the fact an "intermediate Olympic" period was awarded to Greece in 1906. This made possible four sets of Olympic Games within a space of nine years—something that is unlikely to be repeated.

Specialized in Standing Jumps.

WHAT will contribute to the permanence of Ewry's Olympic records is the fact that all of the three events at which he excelled have been abandoned. The standing high, the standing broad and the triple standing broad jumps were his specialties. Unless these events are restored to competition—and this is unlikely for they have been abandoned since 1912—there is no chance to surpass the Ewry achievements.

Here's the remarkable Olympic record of this jumper, who specialized in a day when standing events were standard:

1900—Standing broad jump, 10 feet 6 1/2 inches; standing high, 5 feet 5 inches; standing triple jump, 34 feet 8 1/2 inches.

1904—Standing broad, 11 feet 4 1/2 inches; standing high, 4 feet, 11 inches; standing triple jump, 34 feet, 7 1/2 inches.

1906—Standing broad, 10 feet, 11 inches; standing high, 5 feet, 1 1/2 inches; triple jump, abandoned.

1908—Standing broad, 10 feet, 1 1/2 inches; standing high, 5 feet, 2 inches.

One of the features of Ewry's record is that the performances of his last Olympic year were creditably close to his best marks—in fact, they were in both instances, the second best of all four attempts.

To participate in four Olympic games would have to wait 16 years! Thus, if he had 20 years old when he first made the Olympic team, he would be a middle-aged man of 36 on his fourth attempt.

The unlikelihood of any athlete retaining a winning form that long seems to make it certain that Ewry's records will stand for the ages.

DUCK HUNTERS!

Weather Colder;
Ice in Missouri River

HERE has been a further change to colder over the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region. There is much cloudiness and light to moderate snows have continued over most areas. Temperatures early this morning ranged from 4 degrees below zero to 4 degrees above zero over the Dakotas, and two degrees below zero to 14 degrees above zero over Minnesota and Iowa. There is light floating ice in the Missouri River as far south as St. Joseph, Mo.

The outlook for Sunday in Missouri is for mostly cloudy, with snow in northwest portion; rising temperatures in west and central portions, continued cold in east portion. Temperatures early Sunday morning will range from 12 degrees to 18 degrees.

Junior Munsell Wins.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 20.—Junior Munsell, Oklahoman City heavyweight, knocked out Sonny Jack Johnson of Denver, in a minute and a half of the second of their scheduled 10-round bout here last night. Munsell weighed 183, Johnson 180.

FAR WEST

Junior Munsell Wins.

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FOOTBALL SCORES

Local.

St. Louis University, Freshmen 6, Wash-

ington University, Freshmen 0.

Washington, 12, Shattuck, 12, Shattuck,

Washington, 12, Shattuck, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

ALUMINUM, copper, brass, lead, iron, radios, batteries, 1200 Gratiot, C.E. 4634

MACHINERY FOR SALE

AIR COMPRESSORS—\$2,500. 8315. Schor, 1601 Market.

PAINT SPRAYING EQUIPMENT—Like new, \$15 complete. 4440 Chippewa, M.E. 4440.

ROOFING MATERIAL

75-LB. Slate Surface Roofing, \$1.39 per roll.

100-LB. Roof, \$2.00. 2301 Chequamegon, C.E. 5003

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES

For Sale

ALL KINDS OF STORE FIXTURES

BOUGHT, SOLD, MADE TO ORDER, RELIABLE, 823 N. 8TH, C.E. 7908.

CASH REGISTERS—Used, all makes; mod- est, \$10. 810 Reg. Co., 810 N. 8th.

CALCULATING MACHINES—Merchant electric automatic; \$75. C.E. 8822.

COMPLETE—Including showcases, cases, and etc.; reasonably priced. UNDERS CIGAR STORE, 9th and Pine sts.

DESKS, OFFICE FIXTURES

BUREAUX—New, \$100. Right, 1607-09 Market.

HOLSTEN FIXTURES, 1601-03-05 N. 6th.

DESK—With swivel chair. \$719 Delmar.

FURNITURE for any business, new and second hand. 1007-09 Market.

HAND ADDITIONGRAPH—Good condition. 7184 Manchester.

NEW 4-drawer steel filing cabinets, \$11.00 each. Phone GRand 3752.

U. S. SLICER—Good condition; cheap. 4469 Oliver.

Beauty Shop Equipment

HAIR DRYER—Late style; shampoo chair, board, cheap. 4111 Finney.

Beauty Equipment

BAR FIXTURES—New, used; other equip- ment. A. Wolff, 1026 Market st.

CHAIRS, TABLES, etc.—Used, all makes; rented. NATIONAL CHAIR, 301 S. 1st, C.E. 0166.

COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

ELECTRIC FRIGIDAIRE—15 cu. ft. and large beer dispenser. C. Albany 9479.

TYPEWRITERS

UNDERWOOD and Royal typewriters, \$100 models \$23.75; free repair; free trial rentals, 3 months, \$5. St. Louis 7 W. Pine, C. Albany 9479.

PORTABLES—\$15. Royal, \$12.50. Wittenberg, Inc., 203 N. 10th, C.E. 1668.

RENTALS—3 months, \$3. National, 609 Pine, C.E. 2242. 1525 Olive, C.E. 3244.

NEW portable typewriters, all makes, re- duced. 718 Pine, Main 1163.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Wanted

CASH for old gold, broken jewelry, pawn tickets, diamonds. Miller, 716 Pine.

MUSICAL

Musical Employment

PIANO PLAYER—Man or woman; five nights week. 3863 S. Kinghighway.

Pianos and Organs For Sale

GRAND PIANO—Year old; same as new; cost \$400; sacrifice. 2715 N. Sarah.

PARLOR GRAND PIANO—Sacrifice. Call Rosedale 0769.

HARRY GRAND—\$50; cost \$700; spinet; George Thomas, 3844 S. Broadway.

USED AUTOMOBILES

Wanted

WE PAY TOP RISING PRICES

For all models; 500 cars needed badly. 2819 Gravois, L.A. 3006.

100 CARS WANTED—Late models; cash; being title. Monarch, 718 N. Kinghighway.

CARS WANTED—Bring, title, get cash. One week. 2700 N. Kinghighway, PE. 6880.

ALL AUTOS bought, cash; we need them. 2213 S. Grand, FR. 8922.

USED CARS bought, sold and exchanged. RO. 4709. 4718 Delmar.

For Hire

TRUCKS—For rent without drivers; sinks or panel bodies; low rates. GA. 3131.

Coaches For Sale

W. FORD—1936 coach; wonderful condition; a bargain. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine.

Coupes For Sale

W. BUICK—1936 coupe, 40 series; looks and runs like new. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine.

FORD—1934, 14,000 miles; price \$250; must sell at once. C. Albany 9398.

Sedans For Sale

W. BUICK—1936 sedan, 6 wheels, head- light; radio, perfect condition. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine.

DODGE—1937 4-door touring sedan, new car guarantee; a real buy; \$745. 4241 N. GRAND AT CARTER, CO. 6012.

W. LA SALLE—1936 sedan; very clean; a bargain. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine.

W. PONTIAC—1935 touring sedan; a beauty; a bargain for someone. ILLCOCKSON MOTORS, 3900 W. Pine.

Touring Cars For Sale

PACKARD—1930 phaeton, \$125; tonneau windshield, spotlights and 2 new tires costing \$55. Owner, ROeddale 0688.

House and Commercial Trailers

TRAILER CHASSIS—15-foot flatbed, top by fire; platform and running gear not damaged; electric brakes; 2 tires, doors, window frames, etc. \$155. C. Albany 5643.

USED TRUCKS FOR SALE

DODGE—1937, brand-new, 5/4-ton stake, flatbed, \$1,000. 4241 N. GRAND AT CARTER, CO. 6012.

1935 FORD, PICK-UP. \$325

good appearance —

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

4010 WEST PINE, Franklin 1338

INTERNATIONAL—One two-ton truck; panel body; one-ton-top International stake body; good condition; very reliable. Write Hyde Park Dist., Malden, Mo., or call phones 277 or 104, Malden, Mo.

BRAND-NEW '37 PLYMOUTHS

Commercial Sedan Deliveries; big discount. MIDCITY, 4241 N. Grand at Carter.

1936 STUDEBAKER, 2-T, 133" W.B.

7,000.20 dials, 100%;

good condition —

\$650

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

2500 N. Ninth St., Chestnut 8225

Chestnut 8225

TRUCK—Late '37 Chevrolet chassis and cab; 10-ply tires; cheap; trade, terms.

3604 Ridgedale, EV. 3314.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES

\$15, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$500

\$ LOANS \$

Auto—Trucks—No co-makers required.

No Public Investigation—Low Easy Payments—Up to 2 Years to Repay.

OPEN NIGHTS

Your Car Need Not Be Paid for

LOCAL FINANCE CO.

Grand and Page Blvd., FR. 1532

SEE Southwest Bank first for loan; low rate; easy to repay; fast service. FR. 3614

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

PART THREE

RESULT OF A MUDDY TRACK



ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1937.

WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By BOB BURNS

THE only way you can expect to have a successful partnership in marriage is to take your wife into your confidence. I had an uncle who had an extravagant wife but he didn't mind as long as his business was good, but finally he had a long run of hard luck and one day he went to his wife and told her point-blank, he says "Dear, I'll have to ask you to watch the nickels." The next

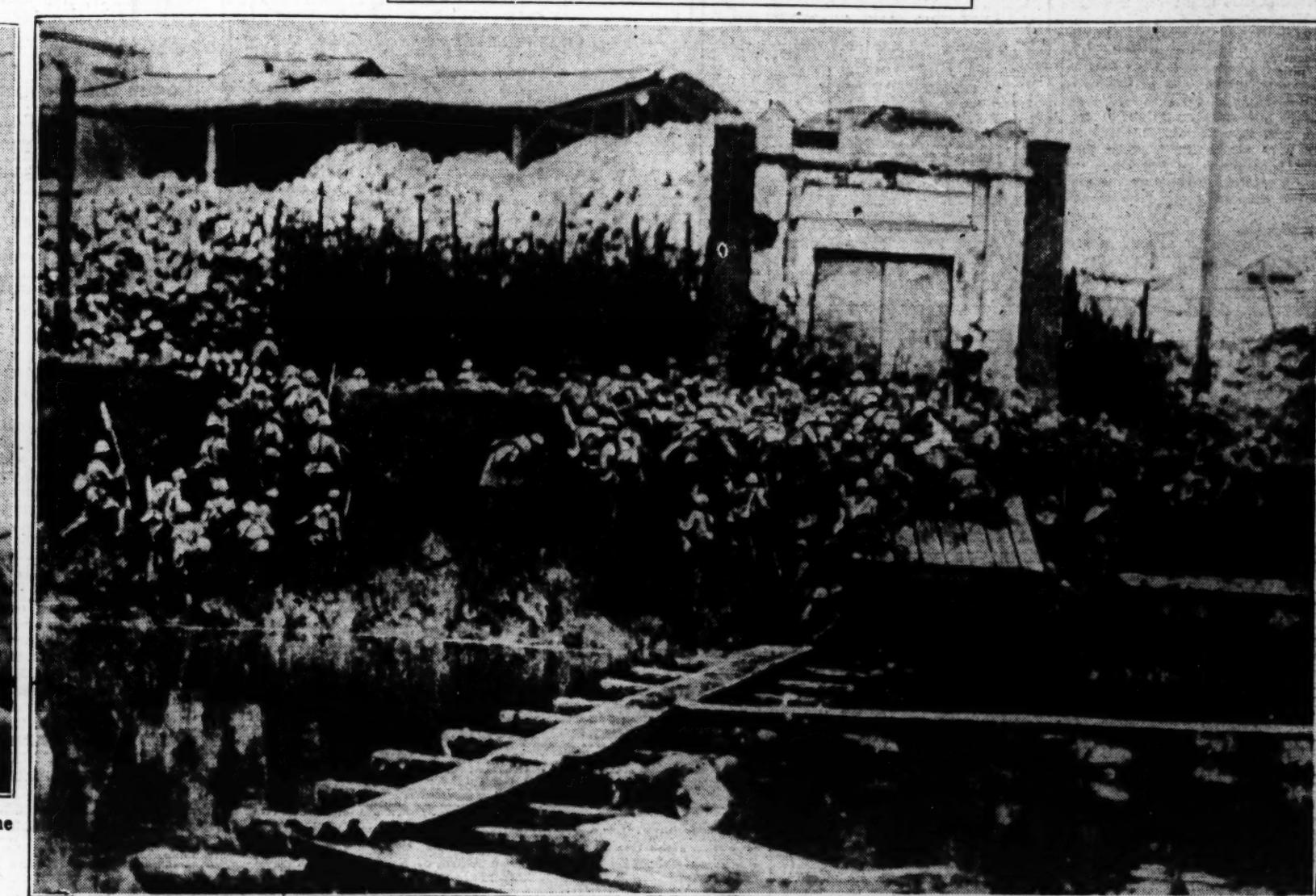
night, his wife came to him and says "Honey, I went down to get that \$14.00 hat you promised me and the only decent lookin' dress I could find to go with it cost \$114.00—so I charged it." He says "Well, that's gonna hit me pretty hard—why in the world didn't you call me?" and she says "Well, I would have had to use a pay phone and you told me to watch the nickels!"

(Copyright, 1937.)



PAGES 1-6C

JAPANESE CHARGE ON SOOCHOW CREEK



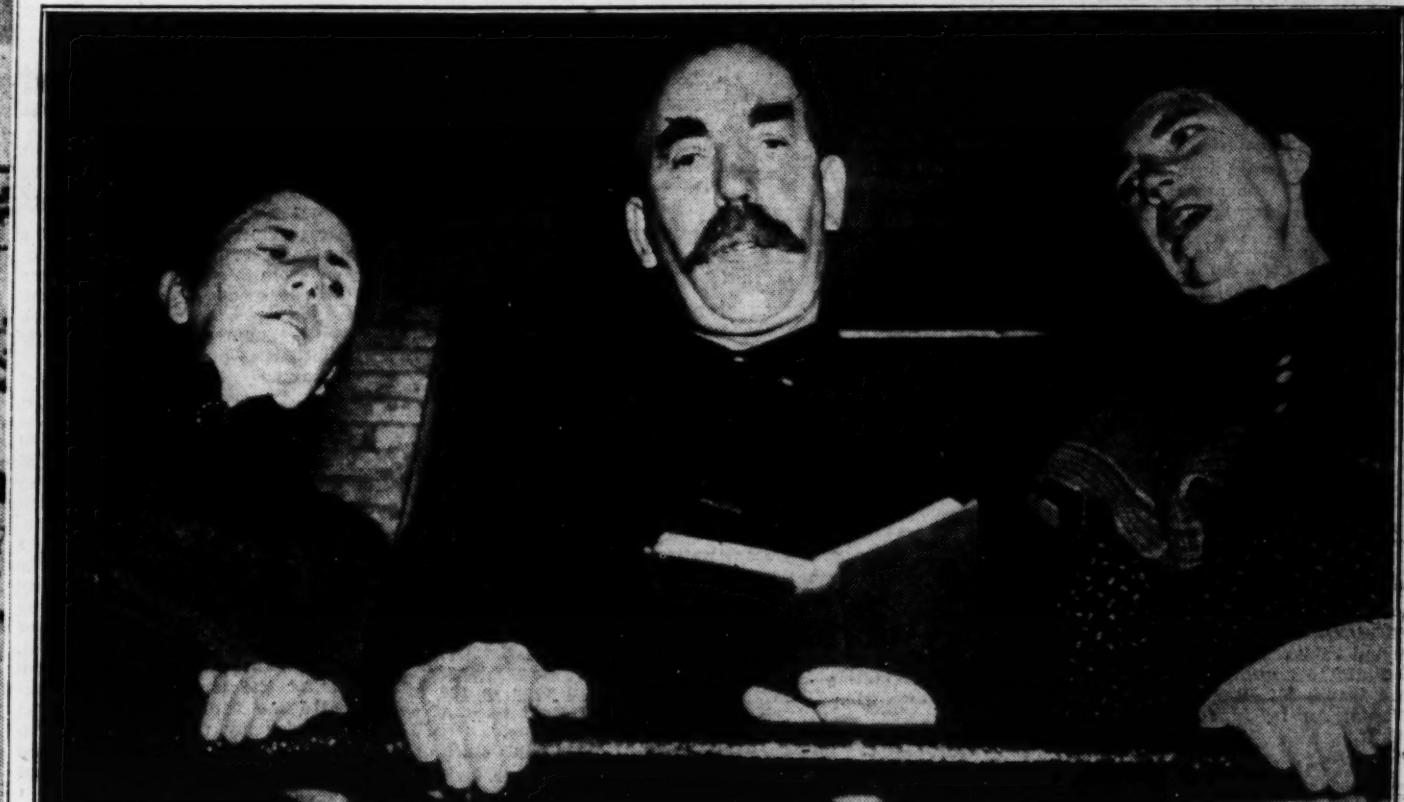
Infantrymen attacking a Chinese position during the fighting which ended with the Chinese retreat from Shanghai.

RESULT OF TYPHOON'S VISIT TO MANILA HARBOR



A lighter driven ashore by the great wind that recently swept over the Philippine Islands.

RECORDING MOUNTAIN SONGS AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



Martha Williams, the Rev. John Williams Dawson and Alice Williams, all of Kentucky, singing folk songs as part of the university's research in American lore.

Associated Press Wirephoto.

DESTROYING 10,000 GALLONS OF ILLEGAL WHISKY



THE OWNER'S GOING TO TEAR IT DOWN



"WORLD'S SAFEST TRUCK DRIVER"



It has been seized in Brooklyn raids since 1933 and here it is being smashed at the police property clerk's warehouse at the foot of Thirty-sixth street. Some beer and wine was included in the wreckage.

Residence at 5158 Washington boulevard which will be wrecked by its owner, Mrs. William B. Turman. The 13-room house has been vacant three years and Mrs. Turman says it cannot be sold advantageously.

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

Allen B. Hill of Corpus Christi, Tex., received his title from the American Trucking Association in convention at Louisville. He is said to have driven trucks about 1,400,000 miles in the last 30 years without an accident.

Having an Aim in Life

By Dale Carnegie

HAVING an aim or a purpose in life will provide you with daily thrills continuously. Longing to be a writer, Knut Hamsun, a shoemaker, planned his stories as he cobbled, and in the close of the day he scribbled them down on paper. However, he received one rejection slip after another. Not discouraged, he came to America.

For a living he tried farming, then lumber jacking in the pine forests, and for a time a conductor on a street car in Chicago. But during all these occupations he kept his determination to become a successful writer. Out of a job and starvation staring him in the face much of the time, he kept on writing. He was hungry so often that he decided he would put his experience to some use. Since he knew more about "hunger" than anything else he wrote a short story about it, and that is how the story "Hunger" came into being. However, the amount paid him was so small that he soon was hungry again.

He continued to live in poverty and suffered privation that tried his very soul. He, therefore, expanded the story "Hunger" into book form. It caught the public's fancy and started him on the road to success!

During all the years of privation and misery, he might have confessed himself licked a thousand times. Instead, he had a goal in mind and steadily worked toward it. His will and his courage kept him going. In 1920 he won the Nobel prize for literature!

In Flint, Mich., in a public square in the heart of the town, stands a graceful elm tree. Someone with a love for wild life has nailed a bird feeding box on this tree. Perhaps he or she knew, perhaps not, that if it were not for birds, there wouldn't be any Flint, Mich., or any other town or city. One of the biggest battles mankind is now fighting is the battle against insects. If all the insect-eating birds were to die tonight, the insects would probably get the best of us. Soon you would be paying five or 10 times as much as you now pay for the food you eat.

Instead of erecting statues to our politicians, why not erect a few to our birds, or better still, spend the money in raising more birds?

(Copyright, 1937.)

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

by WYNN

For Sunday, Nov. 21. LOOKING forward to a week of friction and tendency to clash-yawn and relax when tempted to lean into trouble. Today: look over money jitters; use this good day for planning a future more sensible than the recent past.

Our Double Life.

Each of us is living two lives at once--both of them very complex. These are: the outer life of meeting other people, business, social goings on; and the inner life of intellectual and emotional development. The inner life is mostly subconscious: it proceeds silently, almost unknown to us. Yet it is the more important, for it is the what we do not see day leave behind.

Year Ahead.

Your year ahead, if this is your anniversary, brings up pleasant past experiences; is good for study, original expression; and offers opportunity to improve home, assets, from March 31. Danger: Dec. 11-Jan. 18; April 7-June 1; Aug. 27-Oct. 17.

For Monday, Nov. 22.

FIRST of two days for advertising, study, travel, getting the distant view and viewpoint. Today: rather rough around the edges of the emotions. Evening tends toward anticipating with alarm--don't say it; don't write it.

Like a Rose Blossoming.

When we meet an experience, go through a situation, adjust with some other person, we register its effects in two big ways: in our outer life and affairs, and in our deep soul qualities. Everything we meet, say, think, do--every moment changes us. We are constantly in the process of unfoldment on the two planes of consciousness and subconsciousness.

Your Year Ahead.

You're coming from today till next celebration is one of collecting upon past performances and past decisions. Seek older people. From April 5 to wise and persistent in finances. Danger: Dec. 13-Jan. 20; April 9-June 3; Aug. 29-Oct. 18.

Tuesday.

Intellectually better than on emotional side; think things through.

(Copyright, 1937.)

Poorly Prepared. If you suddenly find you are doing all the unpleasant things for your adolescent child and he is nicely getting out of all the responsibilities he should by now be assuming, you are no different from any other mother. Only take it in hand in time and stop doing all these things that he should be doing in order to be prepared for regular living. When Mother is not right at all.

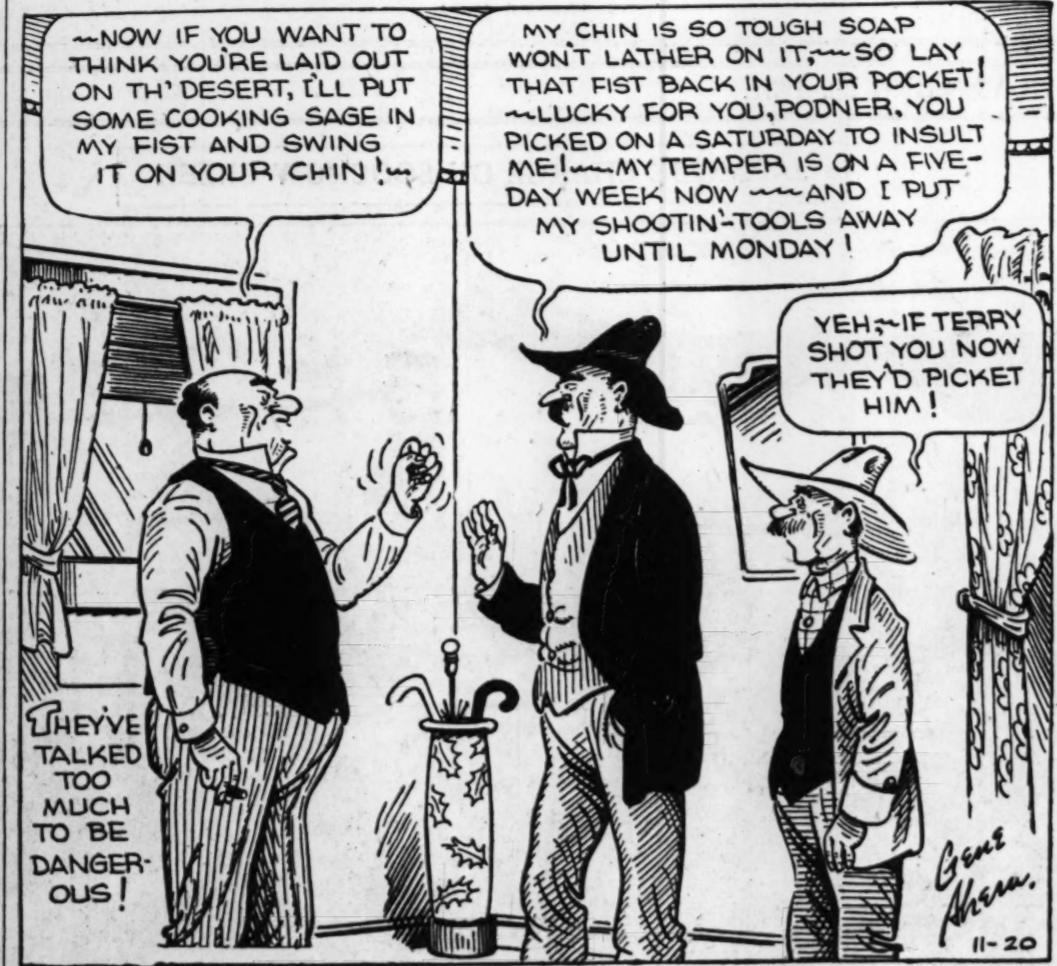
Patches and Buttons.

One woman buys extra buttons when making rompers for baby and she sews these extra buttons to the remnant left of the material. Then she has buttons to match and she knows just where to find them when starting now!

DAILY mAGAZINE

ROOM AND BOARD

By Gene Ahern



Opportunity Is State of Mind, Not Just Luck

By Elsie Robinson

(Copyright, 1937.)

I USED to think of opportunity as something outside one's self. A lucky break. A special chance. Something that came knocking at the door.

And I waited for it to come knocking at mine. But it didn't come. Or, if there was a knock, it was some hobo whom that brought me nothing, took me nowhere.

Day after drab day passed. Where was my "One Big Moment" that every human is promised? I waited...watched. Grew jittery waiting. Why didn't Lady Luck come?

All around me, others were making good fast--doing things with their lives. Evidently their chance had come. Why hadn't mine come to me? Why didn't someone offer me a wonderful job? Invite me on to ski come as natural as learning to walk.

Great stars regarded radio as a new toy. I brought Harry Richman as recruiting officer. I recruited with Irving Berlin, Kitty Gordon, Bill Brady, Douglas Fairbanks and Alice Brady, touring the banks night after night.

Introducing prize-winning beauties to ringsiders at Broadway's gay Hollywood Restaurant is a far-cry from my early days in Swedish Lapland where my father kept a trading post. Nine giant Viking uncles (my mother's brothers) maintained the spacious farm, far north of any railroad. We lived in a great house with monster fireplaces in every room. Here, surrounded by jagged-mountains, tilled fields, roaring rivers and irrigation ditches, I spent my boyhood. Learning to ski came as natural as learning to walk.

Then radio, I found when I voyaged to America. There were two weeks of terror, in the horrible storms around the north of Scotland. We settled in Providence, R. I., where my outfit did clothes made me the butt of everyone's humor. Soon I was met by a big, redhaired Norwegian mate on the schooner America, running to the British West Indies for salt. I shipped as cabin boy, and the languorous days in the romantic Southland provided a startling contrast from my native land.

Opportunity didn't come from someone else... didn't just happen. Opportunity wasn't luck... it was a state of mind--an opening of your own heart--a widening of your own imagination--a quickening of your own will.

The people whom I saw having luck were actually making that luck themselves, by their own attitude. They weren't just waiting--they were willing. They were opening themselves to luck.

AND if you have an attitude like that, anything is luck that comes your way. That doesn't mean that you always get what you expect or want... or that you always recognize your chance when you find them. But it does mean that you are set on a winning streak.

For if your heart is open and your mind is awake and your will is all set to go, you can turn anything to account... find profit or pleasure or adventure any way--alarm--don't say it; don't write it.

Like a Rose Blossoming.

When we meet an experience, go through a situation, adjust with some other person, we register its effects in two big ways: in our outer life and affairs, and in our deep soul qualities. Everything we meet, say, think, do--every moment changes us. We are constantly in the process of unfoldment on the two planes of consciousness and subconsciousness.

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Patches and Buttons.

One woman buys extra buttons when making rompers for baby and she sews these extra buttons to the remnant left of the material. Then she has buttons to match and she knows just where to find them when starting now!

By Gene Ahern

MY CHIN IS SO TOUGH SOAP

WON'T LATHER ON IT, SO LAY

THAT FIST BACK IN YOUR POCKET!

LUCKY FOR YOU, PODNER, YOU

PICKED ON A SATURDAY TO INSULT

ME! MY TEMPER IS ON A FIVE-

DAY WEEK NOW AND I PUT

MY SHOOTIN'-TOOLS AWAY

UNTIL MONDAY!

Treatment of Spastic Colon Through Diet

Milk, Eggs, Cheese and Bananas Among Foods That Can Be Eaten.

By Logan Clandenning, M.D.

SPASTIC or irritable colon, which causes a general feeling of discomfort with alternating diarrhea and constipation, and a general sense of nervousness, requires special dietary planning. One is for a smooth diet. This means generally a low content of cellulose in the foodstuffs. Another feature that must be planned is reference to the susceptibility of foodstuffs to putrefaction. With these two objects in mind, a selection of diet is not difficult.

The protein ration in the diet is probably best supplied by milk. Milk has little cellulose, little indigestible residue, and it is protected to a large extent from the action of putrefactive bacteria by its carbohydrate, which is easily fermented by the non-putrefactive bacteria. Milk means not only milk itself, but also modifications of milk, the preparations of milk and its constituents. It may be mixed with many substances--water, cereal preparations, strained fruit juices. Thus milk and barley water, strained milk and oatmeal gruel, strained orange juice--the latter in sufficient quantity to curdle the milk in fine tangles on agitation--are all acceptable. Milk soups or cream soups, such as cream of tomato, celery, corn, etc., allow the use of vegetable extracts without their cellulose residue, which is not smooth.

Eggs are more liable to putrefactive action but they have a place in this diet on account of their freedom from insoluble residue and easy digestibility.

Cheese of nearly any kind is also acceptable.

Of the cereals, strained oatmeal gruel, cream of wheat, rice deprived of hulls, are comparatively smooth when boiled.

White bread, 24 or more hours old, especially when toasted, can be used.

All the sugars have a slightly laxative effect, but they are distinctly smooth articles of diet, and for this reason can be used--such as honey, molasses and brown sugar.

Among the fats, olive oil, butter and cream are all advised.

Fruits present a problem, but the banana is the most acceptable. It is rich in minerals and has good quantities of most of the vitamins. It is easily digestible and rates fairly high in the matter of "smoothness." Strained fruit, especially orange juice, tomato juice, grapefruit and pineapple juice are acceptable, whereas they may not always be digestible if taken whole. The pulp of a baked apple or a steamed apple is well borne by sorghum.

ANSWER: Like many rules of etiquette, those governing candles are rather arbitrary. Candles were originally put on for dinner for the sake of light and they are always proper on a table set for a dining table when set for a big afternoon tea? Candles would certainly trim the table and also the luncheon table, but are they correct?

ANSWER: Like many rules of etiquette, those governing candles are rather arbitrary. Candles were originally put on for dinner for the sake of light and they are always proper on a table set for an evening meal whether their light is needed or not. In the daytime they are proper only when the room is otherwise dark. On a dining room tea table they are correct because tea parties are usually given in the winter time and that means a table that had to be artificially light. In midsummer on a veranda, candles would of course be absurd. On the small afternoon tea table they are never correct. The lights should come from the lights of the room.

DEAR MRS. POST: I've noticed that the makers of Wedgwood and Spode china are making a small soup plate with a rim. This plate is exactly like the soup plates we had at home but smaller. If you were I, would you buy them instead of cream soup cups?

ANSWER: The substance used in connection with pumice stone is hydrogen peroxide. A red or yellow sandy deposit in the urine is probably uric acid and has no serious significance.

ANSWER: Seven pamphlets by Dr. Clandenning are now obtainable by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clandenning, in care of this paper.

ANSWER: The "Weeks" Reducing Diet, "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene" and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

ANSWER: Service plates are used on all formally set tables. It is not the pattern of the service plate that gives the name, but the mere fact that each place at table is set with it. If your first course is soup, this is put down on top of the plate; if your first course is a cold one, you can perfectly well eat it on the service plate. You can even have the service plate heated and eat a hot first course on it. In formal houses the service plate is always exchanged for another one--but since this makes needless work in a house of no service it is utterly senseless to put a useless plate on only to take it off again.

(Copyright, 1937.)

Brain Twizzlers

By Prof. J. D. Flint



Tom, Dick and Harry, three brothers, were walking down the street. They stopped in front of a little bungalow and Tom and Dick said they were going to go in and visit their niece. Harry said he had no nice, which of course seems incredible, so he said he wouldn't go in because he had to go down town anyway.

What's the explanation? Answer

on Page 4, Column 1.

TODAY'S PATTERN

Household Helpers

IF you've a home to tend, and a cake to bake, you'll welcome both these "household helpers" into your routine of daily chores--for in addition to being a cheery sight, they're indispensable when it comes to protecting your pretty frocks! And here's a special tip from Anne Adams--this practical twosome would make an ideal gift, for Pattern 4223 is so easy to stitch up that you'll have several versions finished in no time. Apron "A" is as feminine as you wish with dainty little ruffles. Make it of chambrey. "B" is trimly tailored, and grand in gingham!

Pattern 4223 is available in sizes small, medium and large. Small size takes 2 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric for each apron; apron A, 1 1/4 yards ruffling. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coin or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS and STYLE NUMBER.

Look smart this winter! Send for the latest ANNE ADAMS PATTERN BOOK, and plan a dashing wardrobe from its simple-to-sew patterns. Matrons--look slim in flattering styles! Misses--stitch up some of the chic party frocks, afternoon charmers, cheery "at home" models, and jaunty sportswear! Kiddies and Juniors will be delighted with perky school frocks, too! Fabric and accessory tips included.

PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS. PRICE OF PATTERN FIFTEEN CENTS. BOOK AND PATTERN TOGETHER TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Send your order to St. Louis Post-Dispatch Pattern Department, 243 W. Seventeenth street, New York.

TODAY'S HAND.
North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
A855
A856
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An Example of Brilliant Play In Bridge Game

East's Rare Feat of Executing Two "Deschapelles Coups" in One Hand.

By Ely Culbertson

(Copyright, 1937)

THE national self-rating bridge examination, which has been running for about seven weeks, and which now is nearing its close, has revealed a wealth of interesting facts. Although, as I pointed out in my first announcement, the idea is essentially for readers to rate themselves, thousands took advantage of my offer to set their final rank. I expected great interest among the rank and file of bridge players in this examination (which henceforth will be an annual feature of my column), but the actual results have far surpassed my fondest hopes. In my files are dozens of answers sent in jointly by husband and wife, with frank footnotes to the effect that each is straining every fiber to lick the daylight out of the other. In Utica there is one family of five—mother, father, two daughters and a son—all sending in their answers daily. The pater families warned me at the very outset to be careful of my marks, as a large prize hung on the issue. At a prominent New York corporation, the office force conceived the notion of converting the examination into a sweepstakes, the eventual highest grade to collect the pot. All of which is a significant commentary on the American competitive spirit!

TODAY'S HAND.

North, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

♦A865

♦83

♦AKQJ75

♦A4

NORTH
♦J1074
♦2
♦AK854
♦10988432
♦7

WEST
♦Q9
♦QJ10987
♦None
♦QJ532

SOUTH
♦K32
♦None
♦K10988

THE BIDDING:
North East South West
1 diamond 1 heart Double Pass
2 no trump Pass 3 hearts Pass
3 no trump Pass 4 club Pass
4 diamonds Pass 4 hearts Pass
Pass Pass

Not often is a player called upon to perform two sacrifices in one hand. That was East's fate in this hand, however, and he rose nobly to the occasion.

West, thinking that there was a good chance that East could ruff an diamond ten, dummy played an honor. East duly ruffed, but to his annoyance, said declarer overruled. The heart queen was led, taken with the king, and at this point East made the first of his brilliant "dummy-killing" plays. Realizing that declarer would get three discards on the diamond suit if dummy's entries were permitted to remain intact, East laid down the spade king. Dummy's ace won. Declarer returned to his own hand with the spade queen, to lead a second trump. East's ace took this, and now East kept up the good work by laying down the club king! This play was too much for declarer. On winning with dummy's ace, there was nothing he could do to avert disaster. It was futile to discard on a high diamond. East would merely ruff. Hoping against hope that clubs would break, declarer led a club to the queen. West's failure to follow suit bled declarer's last hope, and there was nothing to it but to concede East the two club tricks that he had sought so hard to preserve.

The plays that East was forced to make to defeat the contract are known as "Deschapelles coups," and it is rare indeed when two of them are found in the same hand.

News of New Movies

in McPherson

ous Technicolor musical centering shops and night clubs, with much spectacle. To be seen, even if on "The Women Men Marry" or "The Other is surprising—at LOEW'S.

OME—Kern-Hammerstein operetta

carnival coloratura and Randolph

in Pennsylvania. Has some pret-

on boys' finish. "45 Fathers"

the Withers in the second film. Usual

BASSADOR.

ry wit of Jack Benny, crooning of

of Judy Canova and Ben Blue—a

With "They Wanted to Marry,"

on, out on or just on, at the FOX.

—Another good reason for saying

go wrong this week. Jolly comedy,

Bert Lahr, Jimmy Savo and Mischa

to "Second Honeymoon" at the

—Remake of George S. Kaufman's

Has a few good quips and is steadily

second-run "Wife, Doctor and Nurse."

IF YOU ASK MY OPINION
By Martha Carr

Dear Mrs. Carr:
You have helped me before and I hope you can help me this time. I am 14 years old and go with five girls who went to grammar school with me—all of us between the ages of 14 and 16 years. Three of these girls live in the same block and another two blocks down, another on the car line and I live two blocks in the other direction.

I wanted to go to a football game with these girls and it was to be at night. Ten other girls were to be there, but none of them lived near me. Mother wouldn't let me go because I would have to walk home from the car alone. We go to shows together frequently and I hate always to make these kids walk home with me. It is generally 10 or 10:30 when we get home. We also have a sodality that meets once a month, which is over by 8 or 10 o'clock.

Will you tell me if you think it is all right for me to walk these two blocks at night alone? Mother and I agreed to ask your opinion on this. Thank you very much.

NOT AFRAID.

I can understand your mother's apprehension. If it is necessary for you to go alone, and you think the pleasure is worth the risk, then, of course, you must take the chance as you will; have to take chances of many kinds as you go through life.

It seems to me, however, that your young friends, unless the weather is very bad, would feel that they would like to see you through; that it is their pleasure and concern to get you home safely and they would hate for you to feel any nervousness that might spoil your evening's fun. Girls do take these chances now, frequently; but why invite trouble for yourself if it can be avoided? I should say that once in a while your mother might indulge you; but remember her feelings and the risk and be reasonable about it.

My dear Mrs. Carr:
AM a girl 14 years old, in my first year of high school. I would like to know what I could do to help my parents in the way of work outside of school hours. We live in the country and there is no one around here who could hire me to do work, because they are all so poor.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for my list of occupations for women. The suggestions are very varied and, even with your limited opportunities, you might get a start.

My dear Mrs. Carr:
THINK you give some very good advice, so I hope you can help me with my son 15 years of age. My son worked from 3 in the afternoon to 11 at night. A girl met him after work. He stayed out all night about twice each week and every other morning did not get in until 4 o'clock. When he didn't come home it worried me sick. I was afraid of a wreck; although he has no car some of his friends have.

I asked my son if he intended to marry that girl and he said they had not thought of marriage. I urged him not to get himself in trouble. Now, Mrs. Carr, the girl's mother and father have come over and said he would have to marry her. My son says he will not do as he was not her only friend. But I do not see things that way. I feel it is his duty to marry her. He makes a good salary and doubtless that is why they picked on him. But he hasn't a dollar saved.

I blame the mother, for all the time my son went with that girl never met her family; they all went out somewhere.

Mrs. Carr, I have daughters of my own and they always have the boys come to the house. When they go out, they always return by 12 o'clock midnight.

I told my son that I never wanted to see this girl, but that she was with so much of his time, she was worth marrying. I want to do the right thing and have him do the same. He was a fine boy until this experience. Don't you think she loved him, she would have had him save something and not spend it all in taverns? Please answer. Thanks a lot. C. B. A.

It is unfortunate that these people have not had your ideals to guide them. Of course, they gave evidence of this when they allowed their daughter to go about in this fashion with someone they did not know. Your boy is young and he has lost his head; but it is a pity he did not feel the strength of his normal bringing up and the influence of his mother's fine principles.

Sometimes people of this type do not merit the chance you are giving them. The marriage may not be the finale and the comfort and happiness to you and your son that you hope for. You would be justified in investigating the situation a little farther, by legal and practical means.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

DAILY mAGAZINE**The MEN I KILLED**

Intrigue and Rebellion in Lithuania—Then Fighting in Ireland and the Atrocious Acts Committed by Men in the King's Uniform.

By Brigadier-General Frank P. Crozier,
C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.

CHAPTER SIX

HAD with me at Kovno a queer collection of British officers.

There were only two who were absolutely reliable, and those two I had chosen myself. They were Col. Muirhead, now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, and Maj. Mills, who, having also served with me in France, later followed me to Ireland, there to be ill treated by the British Government because of his soldierly qualities.

All of the officers received pay at English rates during their service in the Lithuanian army. As time went on and the German mark tumbled precipitately, their position became impossible because the Lithuanians, with no money of their own and no coinage or paper money to inflate, became unable to pay their own private soldiers, much less the highly paid Britons. As a result, mutiny and revolt broke out among the Lithuanians.

Some of our own officers became infected with "Continental intrigue"—unknown in that particular form to the British Army. One of them, a D. S. O. M. C. plotted to kill me because I interfered in an undesirable love affair which was hampering his work. He planned to have me kidnapped, shot and thrown into an ice-hole in the river while I was passing out of my hotel to a drosky on my way to a dance.

If the governments of the world would learn to play the game in accordance with the spirit displayed in the front line, then the men I killed and the men others killed will not have died in vain.

How far off is the dawn of that great day?

Irish Problem

THE Irish problem is not yet solved. It will be solved only when the people who live in Ireland and the Government which rules in England learn to adapt to their use the technique and honour of the front-line trenches, where not to play the game is to court death and disaster.

If the governments of the world would learn to play the game in accordance with the spirit displayed in the front line, then the men I killed and the men others killed will not have died in vain.

How far off is the dawn of that great day?

who feasted while others starved, who drank themselves into a stupor while others could not even have a glass of milk. One of those men, a senior officer, has since been executed at the same spot; others, more lucky, have been in and out of jail as the fortunes of politics changed with the mood of the crowd or the chance of the ballot box, or the intrigues of friends and opponents. Wisely, the Command-in-Chief reverted to his calling and once more became a farmer.

Some of our own officers became infected with "Continental intrigue"—unknown in that particular form to the British Army. One of them, a D. S. O. M. C. plotted to kill me because I interfered in an undesirable love affair which was hampering his work. He planned to have me kidnapped, shot and thrown into an ice-hole in the river while I was passing out of my hotel to a drosky on my way to a dance.

In the Great War almost all we did we admitted. We were seldom ashamed to say what we did. And in Lithuania they assassinated the Reds and said they did so. They shot their prisoners by court order, not while "attempting to escape," and they did not attempt to claim respectability behind a smoke-screen of democratic humbug; nor did they tell lies in Parliament to save their faces.

But in Ireland we protested that certain things were never done by us; and we still persist in maintaining our innocence and our virtue.

We murdered the Irish—very often, the innocent Irish—and then we said that the Irish murdered each other. I know that many of the Irish were rebels, and I know that many of them put themselves "in the wrong" by doing things that were wrong. But I have yet to be convinced that two wrongs go to make a right, or that the sins and errors and excesses of exasperated populations can be judged by the same standard of conduct as is applied to the British Crown Forces when they are faced with the gravest provocation or the most difficult tasks.

We still had our traditional standard of deportment when charges of barbaric atrocity against the Germans were on the lips of all of us, including the British Government.

So, I held a camouflaged command as a policeman trying to do a soldier's job without the moral support afforded to soldiers in wartime. I resigned when I discovered the deception, for the Crown regime was nothing more or less than a Fascist dictatorship cloaked in righteousness. If Fascism ever comes to this country it will come, not in a black shirt, but in a pink "hunting" coat (which will, of course, escape the new regulations against mock military uniforms).

It will be cheered by the grooms and butlers—at least, for a time.

After a few months later, when I took command of the Auxiliary Division R. I. C. at the Curragh, a very smart soldier appeared on parade. I recognized him as my old friend with the murderous intentions.

A few months later, when I took command of the Auxiliary Division R. I. C. at the Curragh, a very smart soldier appeared on parade. I recognized him as my old friend with the murderous intentions.

"I want to resign, sir," he said.

"I shall be no use here. You'll have your knife in me."

"This is a new show," I told him.

"I'm willing to forget the past.

You have to earn your living, and I have to earn mine."

We buried the hatchet there and then—I, who had been so near to death at his hands, and he who had been so near to death at my hands.

After the Lithuanian revolt there was no money in the state bank and still less desire for the aid of British officers. All countries, if left to themselves, prefer to be governed, even badly, by themselves, than "magnificently" by outsiders.

I believe that that battle might have gone on far longer had not

Col. Muirhead and I jumped into the armoured car to careen madly over the bridge to we knew not what or where. So surprised were the rebels on the other side when we made our appearance and emerged to ask what they had done to the Commander-in-Chief that their opposition collapsed at its center. The Commander-in-Chief, who had been provided by the Germans, who, at that time, I thoroughly disliked. But that did not detract from my pleasure! I was glad to be leaving the unhappy republic.

Can't happen in England! Silly ass that I was!

Within six months I was doing worse things with the Black and Tans in Ireland—things so skilfully and so subtly put over that it took me a long time to discover for myself what sort of game was really being played under the stormy surface. Had I been told, in 1918, after that four-and-a-quarter years of blood-letting, that in France against the Boers, and in Africa against the Germans—was disgusted with the part Fate had called upon him to play.

"It's a damned shame!" he said.

At the time when Barry was being hanged, for the murder of an Englishman, by order of the British Army in Ireland—even if he was adversely criticised by Mr. Winston Churchill! Assassination is not a recognized method of attack in the British Army, nor is it acquittal in the face of glaringly proved facts deliberately unproved to suit the occasion. Our men of the British Army did not assassinate. What they did know, however, was that the free hand of Fascism assassinated, and that in the unsmiling Irish eyes all the British uniforms looked the same.



"It is unwise to hold banquets while the populace stands hungrily outside, with noses pressed against the glittering windows and with the aroma of rich cooking pervading the air."

The Military Courts

THE British military courts were known to the Irish as Courts of Acquittal. The officers comprising them did not deliberately make false findings and acquittals. They did their job—and that was to try according to the evidence produced.

Alas, the evidence at their disposal was often false or made ineffective by the suppression of facts, due to the machinations of the Fascist auxiliaries.

Was it not easy to hold the British Empire together by murdering one's own under the cloak of a gloriously unstained uniform—the uniform of the British Army which has remained clean throughout the centuries? If the British Empire can only be held together by such Fascist methods, then it had better perish.

It was different in Ireland. It was difficult to entertain, with murder, at the gates, with Kevin Barry on the scaffold, and with O'Leary and others in their graves unavenged.

Demoralization

Why this demoralization of the British Army, which its commander feared? Was it because of the men I killed or the men I refused to kill, when I resigned my unhappy job? Was it because of the men he and I killed, Barry included?

Was it because of our own men who should have been killed, of the people who were killed and about whom nobody knew very much, of the men the Cabinet killed or ordered others to kill because we refused to do so?

In France I made Crockett drunk to get him out of his misery. In Ireland some of the men who had most to do with Barry's last hours made themselves drunk to get them out of their misery. Fortunately, I am a teetotaler.

In France, after the execution of Crockett, we marched back to billets headed by our band, with our heads up and our chests out, unashamed, proud of our traditions, under the spell of war.

DAILY MAGAZINE DA

COOK COOS

By Ted Cook

DIARY OF LIEUT. FRISBY.
Diary of Lt. "Penobscot" Frisby
Constantine, Algiers, 1888.
(NOTE—In previous installments,
Lt. Frisby has told how he became
enamored of a dark-skinned beauty
found polishing the marble staircase
of a public building in Algiers.
Each time he asked her for a kiss
she would utter the cryptic word
"Manaphi!" This has the dashing
Lieutenant puzzled.)

A Giant Loom at the Mill Is Damaged
Through Sabotage—Terry Learns Jim
Yorke Has Been Arrested.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

T had to come again. Big No. 42, which had taken months and months to assemble in France, and more months to reassemble in the Fulton City Burton Silk Mills, No. 42 the harness of which was so complicated it took one man several weeks to set up for each new design it spun off, one of the great looms which produced the finest Burton brocades, was out of commission. In the harness was a tangled mass of gold and silver and blue threads. In the motor had been found a short piece of wire. Four other looms in the vicinity of No. 42 had been shorted. The first floor power system was off.

The file room seemed very still and quiet today. Instead of the great thumping rumble that moved the floors and the ceiling, even the noise, there was only the faintest noise, a buzz that came from the other floors that were working undisturbed.

Terry would look at Panico and Janice would look at Terry. They tried to work, but they couldn't. The demoralization that had spread from the damage to No. 42 was felt all through the offices.

"Finally I held an orange toward her and said, insinuating: 'Do you love me?'

My question obtained the mystic answer.

"Manaphi!"

"Very well," I said, in no mood for banter.

It was our first quarrel. No sooner had I spoken than she removed a slipper from her dainty foot, flung it at me and ran away.

I was furious. To make matters worse, the General suddenly appeared at the foot of the stairs. He had seen the whole business. His face was a purple-red and he bellowed like a bull to his orderly, who escorted me to the field headquarters. There I was to face the General and make an explanation at half after four. In the meantime I could clean up around the headquarters tent.

As I write these words I am waiting for the appointed hour, as unhappy a creature as ever toiled in the Foreign Legion—where tempers snap and reason sags and justice crumples under the relentless sun.

(Continued Monday.)

Gonzaga University has bestowed an honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Bing Crosby.

As a gesture of gratitude, Bing might at least endow a race track on the campus.

Or present the university library with a life subscription to the Daily Racing Form.

AMERICAN TRAGEDY
(Personal—Saturday Review)

BACHELOR, 38, traveling nationally for textile industry, desires level life—wise female correspondent with clear view point any diverting subject but textiles. Box 267-C.

FAMOUS LAST WORDS
I will now imitate the inimitable Dwight Fisk with stories at the piano.

(Copyright, 1937.)

Answer to Twizzler

Harry, the third brother, was the father of the girl that Tom and Dick referred to as their niece.

(Copyright, 1937.)

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

By Ripley

CAN YOU ARRANGE
THIRTEEN THREES
TO TOTAL 100?

Answer Next Week

CARRIE M. GENTLE
NU-LADE EGGS

SIGN IN
PORTLAND, Ore.

SANDY
HERD

English Professional Golfer

SHOT 17 HOLES-IN-ONE

OPTICAL ILLUSION

BOTH FIGURES ARE THE SAME SIZE AND SHAPE

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY

ED LYNCH
MADE 98 TACKLES IN ONE GAME
Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

A First-Ran Hit!

ST. LOUIS
LORETTA YOUNG
WARNER BAXTER
VIRGINIA BRUCE
'Wife, Doctor & Nurse'
12-25 1:15-6:15 10:15

3 Stooges, News—3:04, 6:14, 9:14

A First-Ran Hit!

STUART ERWIN-JEAN MUIR
GLENDY FARNELL-ALLEN JENKINS
'Dance, Charlie, Dance'
12-25 1:15-6:15 10:15

3 Stooges, News—3:04, 6:14, 9:14

A First-Ran Hit!

Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1937)



Popeye—By Segar

"What the Cat Dragged In"

(Copyright, 1937)



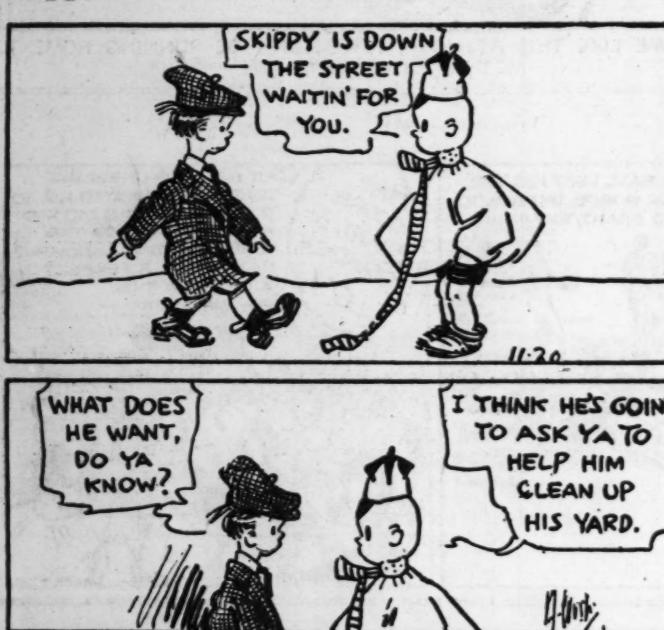
Henry—By Carl Anderson

(Copyright, 1937)



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

(Copyright, 1937)



Big Chief Wahoo—By Saunders and Woggan

It Isn't Done

(Copyright, 1937)



Li'l Abner—By Al Capp

Some Fella Might Like It

(Copyright, 1937)



Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

(Copyright, 1937)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

Down, but Not Out

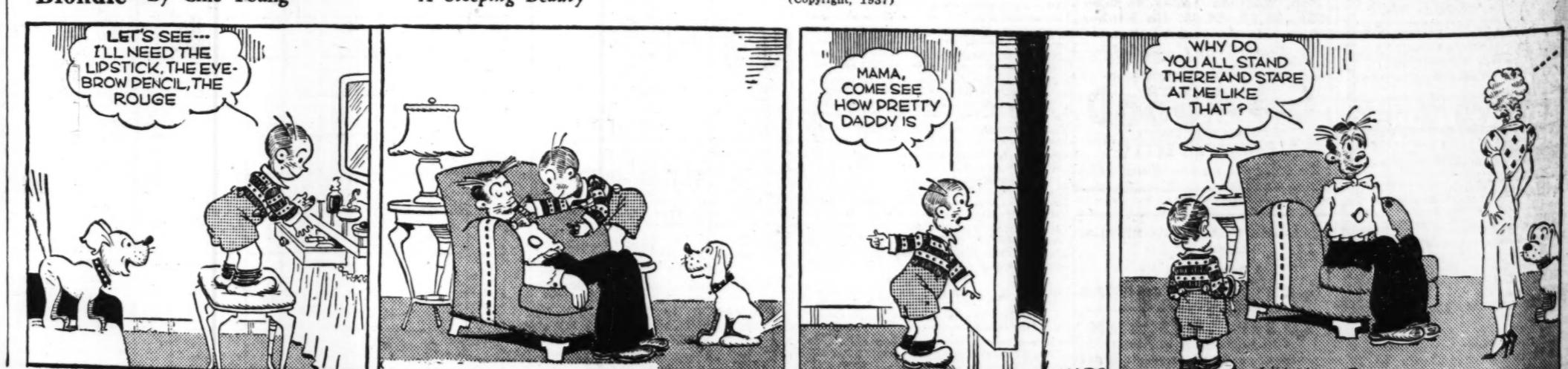
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Blondie—By Chic Young

A Sleeping Beauty

(Copyright, 1937)



CONSULT TODAY'S BIG WANT AD DIRECTORY

For Business Opportunities or openings in business now being advertised.

VOL. 90. No. 77.

PASTOR NEWTON DENIES KILLING OF MRS. KELLY

In Testimony at Pittsfield, Ill., Tries to Shift Blame to 'Adopted Daughter,' Miss Myra Hanan.

SAYS HE WAS THROWN INTO AUTO AND TIED

Repudiates Confession, Already in Evidence, and Implicates Leading State Witness.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—Rev. Colonel Ellsworth Newton, his confession repudiated, left the witness stand after six hours of direct examination today. His trial for the murder of Mrs. Maybelline Kelly will be resumed Monday. He left with the jury, the unimpeachable admission that it was not he but his "adopted daughter," Miss Myra Hanan, who beat Mrs. Kelly to death with a hammer last July, and threw her body into the Mississippi River. Miss Hanan, 37 years old, has been a member of the Newton household for 14 years and is known as the pastor's adopted daughter.

It was Miss Hanan who gave investigators the evidence that led them to file the murder charge against him. It was her statement that caused the 51-year-old minister to change his denials to a calm account of the crime and his reason for committing it. This confession to the police, previously admitted in evidence, the Rev. Mr. Newton repudiated in its essential details.

Changes His Story.

The reference to Miss Hanan came, when in low pitched voice Newton repeated the point of the killing of Mrs. Kelly. In his signed confession, he had described it as a tussle with the 45-year-old wife of a rural mail carrier, whose infatuation for her former pastor led her to hysterical insistence that he join her in flight from her husband.

He had stopped his automobile on the highway, he testified today. Another machine pulled in front. He heard a woman's voice: "Is that you, daddy?" Miss Kelly said: "Isn't that Myra?" Then, as a figure advanced from the other machine Mrs. Kelly added: "It is." He said he was thrown into another car and bound when he stepped out of his automobile. Later he said, he was released and put in another car. There he said he found Myra Hanan at the wheel, evading his questions about Mrs. Kelly and saying: "It had to be done."

Throughout the bizarre narrative, Newton's voice was low, but distinct, until he reached the passages which differed vitally from his previous account. Then, Judge A. Clay Williams told him to speak at least loud enough for the Court to hear a few feet away. At times, the defendant almost appeared to be talking to himself. He did not fidget in his seat; his eyes and hands were steady.

Explaining the Money.

Early in his testimony, he explained that a \$10 bill, bearing the same serial number as some paid to Mrs. Kelly the day she disappeared, when she drew \$100 from the bank, had been received by him from her that day. A package containing the rest of the money, later was turned over to authorities by Miss Hanan. She said Newton gave it to her. It was placed in his machine by Mrs. Kelly, the pastor said.

Newton admitted he had a loaded revolver in the car; he failed to mention the pint of whisky he had spoken of before and agreed that he had placed Mrs. Kelly's luggage, packed in suitcases, he had bought for her in Moberly, in the car. He told how he drove, without lights to her up at an early hour, July 13, after she left a note pinned to her pillow, informing her husband she was "going west" with him.

Identifies Iron Dumbbell.

Newton identified as his, an iron dumbbell which State witnesses have said was found wrapped in his clothing at a spot to which he directed them after confessing the killing. He said he had found it, and "just carried it in his car." He said he never before had seen the rope which witnesses testified had been found in his machine.

Thus far his testimony was much like his confession.

The hammer which the State contends he used to beat Mrs. Kelly to death, was in his car with other tools, he calmly admitted.

"I don't think there's any question that it's mine. It was going to exchange it for a new one."

Back again in his account to the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

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